IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS MIDLAND-ODESSA DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, . Case No. 7:20-CR-00355-DC

Plaintiff,

v.

MARTIN RENTERIA,

Defendant. . Wednesday, November 10, 2021

. 8:50 A.M.

TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL, DAY THREE

VOLUME 4 OF 4

BEFORE THE HONORABLE DAVID C. COUNTS UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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ID EVD

FOR THE DEFENDANT:

FOR THE GOVERNMENT:

(None)

(None)

MIDLAND, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 2021, 8:50 A.M.

(Outside the presence of the jury, defendant present)

THE COURT: All right. So we're back in session outside the presence of the jury. And had a little difficulty 5 with one alternate, as you all know, getting here. He's made It wasn't his fault. Completely unavoidable. But he's 7 here now, I'm told.

All right. So where we left it last night, we got everybody here including Mr. Renteria. Mr. Colton, Mr. Renteria, you had called Mr. Renteria to the stand. Is that still the plan?

MR. COLTON: Yes, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Okay. So, Mr. Renteria, let me have the Marshals bring you on up here. And I want to ask you a few more questions once we get you up here on the microphone.

MR. COLTON: And, Your Honor, just for the record, we would re-urge the sequestration rule to have any witnesses 18 removed from the courtroom.

THE COURT: Yeah. Mr. Berry?

MR. BERRY: I think Mr. Villa should be entitled to 21 be in here. The Defense has made him the centerpiece of their defense, that he is the one to blame, not the Defendant. And the jury has now seen him in the courtroom. We've called him 24 out with Detective Rodriguez on the stand. If he were to be 25 moved at this point, Mr. Renteria --

THE COURT: Go ahead. I'm listening.

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MR. BERRY: He would not have an opportunity to hear the accusations that the Defendant is going to make against $4 \parallel \text{him}$. And I think he should be allowed to hear that so that he 5 can rebut that when he's in here when he testifies in rebuttal.

THE COURT: I'll grant the Defense request to have him, have Mr. Villa sequestered. The Government's points are well taken. However, I think that he should be treated like every -- Mr. Villa, I'm going to have -- we'll swear you when 10∥ you come testify, if you do. I'm going to have you excluded from the trial while Mr. Renteria testifies. And basically 12 under the rule the Defense has requested. You may or may not 13 be called.

And so rather than have you sit here and listen to 15 his testimony, the attorneys can ask you questions and you can answer without having been, you know, human nature, you know, may change our minds or answers or memories just from listening to other people. You've listened to some other testimony, but 19 you were never listed as a witness.

It now becomes apparent with Mr. Renteria taking the stand, which the Government didn't know until last night, nor did the Court. And so I'm not going to keep you from testifying if the Government wishes to call you. But I am going to have you excluded while Mr. Renteria testifies.

So we're going to have you placed somewhere, wherever

1 the Government wants to place you, where you can't see or hear 2 the trial. Okay? That's basically it. You can go with Thank you. Detective Rodriguez.

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Now, Mr. Renteria, you're Martin Renteria, right? THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. You can remove your face covering at least while we talk. And then when the jury comes back, I'll have you place it back on. But, all right. And you and I talked last night. I know you have talked with your attorneys. 10 | All three of them I saw visiting with you and talking to you last night before you told me for sure that you wanted to 12 testify.

I told you think about it overnight. This will give you a chance to think about it overnight. So I'm not going to dive into what the attorneys told you, whether they encouraged you to testify, they've discouraged you from testifying, whatever it may be. The point is you've been fully advised by 18 three very seasoned attorneys, very good lawyers.

Whatever that advice was, you've chosen to take the 20 stand. Is that right?

> THE DEFENDANT: That's correct.

THE COURT: And to testify. And you realize, as 23 we've talked about yesterday, you understood what we went through yesterday earlier in the day, that when Mr. Colton 25 passes you, and you take the stand, you take the stand for all 1 purposes. And so Mr. Berry or one of the other attorneys from 2 \parallel the Government has the right to cross-examine you. Just like 3 your attorney has been cross-examining witnesses, your 4 attorneys have been cross-examining witnesses, they then get to, you know, one of them gets to cross-examine you. 6 understand?

> THE DEFENDANT: I understand.

THE COURT: And you don't get to say well, I choose to answer this question but I choose not to answer that question. You're going to have to, you know, unless your attorneys, you know, jump up and give me a reason that you 12 don't have to answer something, then you're going to have to answer. And I would think you should consider, you know, worst case scenario, you're going to have to answer everything. You 15 understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Uh-huh (affirmative).

THE COURT: Yes?

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And whether you like it or not, you're 20 going to have to answer it. Yes?

> THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, we've talked about this before. Ι think we may have talked a few -- a week or two ago when we had a final pretrial, I quess about a week ago. And so this may be old news to you. And Judge Griffin downstairs in the

1 magistrate courtroom may have told you this, as well. 2 nature of a federal trial is that typically, not always but 3 typically, way more often than not a defendant who's on a 4 criminal trial in federal court is convicted.

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There are different reasons for that, of course. 6 And, like I say, if you are acquitted, then that's 100 percent of your case. But there's, I would probably guess, and I've seen it in case law before where, you know, your chances are pretty slim of winning this trial. Now -- of walking away 10 acquitted.

That doesn't mean you won't. Okay? That's up to the 12 jury, not me or anyone else. And so the nature of the 13 business, however, is that once someone's convicted, later in prison they're going to complain about their case, right, to try to get some relief, to try to get some remedy to either get them less time in prison or acquitted altogether somehow, or the conviction set aside, something along those lines. 18 Reversed, whatever it may be.

To do that, you've got -- you, the Defendant, the 20 accused, if you're convicted, you got to find something that typically at least, maybe not exclusively but usually, that your attorney did or did not do, did something he shouldn't 23 have done or didn't do something he should have done, omitted 24 doing, or the Court did that, or the Government did that, any 25 of us did that. Not you. It can't be from what anything you 1 decided to do on your own because that won't give you any $2 \parallel \text{relief}$, right, because the appellate courts would just say 3 well, you chose to do that.

That's what I'm trying to tell you now is that you're $5 \parallel$ going to testify, you've told me you're going to. I've not brought the jury in yet. They're coming in momentarily. And there's not going to be any real change in your mind, you know, at that point because you're already in the witness box because we don't want them to see that your legs are shackled.

So again, it's got to be your attorneys' fault, the 11 Government's fault, or the Court's fault. And I'm telling you now, you're making this decision, and you're telling me you're making this decision. And so you're not going to be able to come back and say I wouldn't have testified if my lawyers had not, you know, had told me not to or whatever because I'm telling you they have fully advised you. I know that. And you've told me that, right?

> THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. So this is your choice, correct?

THE DEFENDANT:

THE COURT: Okay. So you're basically -- you need to consider that while you're not technically doing it, you're pretty much foregoing an argument about your testimony, about your decision to testify on appeal. You understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Is it still your desire to 2 testify? Yes or no?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. You shook your head yes but you $5 \parallel \text{didn't}$ say anything, and you looked off to the side. 6 thought okay, what does that mean. You plan to testify, okay. Let me ask the Marshal to come up here.

All right. So what we're going to do, Marshals are going to take Mr. Renteria just outside the courtroom, going to 10 | remove those leg chains just so there's absolutely no -- and they've wrapped them, just for the record, I noticed yesterday 12 \parallel and looked at them. Once Mr. Ogden made the complaint, and I 13 don't blame him. I think it's a righteous complaint.

I don't think there had been any harm done, but we don't want anybody to know that he's in custody. They can assume what they want. Oftentimes, jurors don't even think about that. And some of them think that we're all in custody, frankly. But they're going to take his chains off so that 19 there's no chance.

And like I say, yesterday they had it wrapped with electrician's tape, black electrician's tape. But there still might have been, you know, what connected to the actual cuff, there still might have been some metal-on-metal, and we don't 24 want that to happen.

So the jury's going to come in. Mr. Renteria, when

1 the jury comes in, you'll rise with all of us, but you'll stay 2 in your box. Stay in the box, but stay -- you can push the chair back just a little bit, but stay right there, watching $4 \parallel$ for that microphone. You've seen what people do if they rub it 5 with their clothes. So don't do that.

And then I'll have everybody sit down. But you, you'll stay standing. He'll call you. I'm going to have him call you again. He did it last night but I'm going to have him call you formally. We'll have you sworn by the courtroom Deputy. And then I'll have you sit down and remove your face covering at that time. Okay?

> THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

THE COURT: We good? We good? All right.

Mr. Colton, you're good?

MR. COLTON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Berry?

Ready, Judge. MR. BERRY:

THE COURT: All right. Let's bring the jury in.

19 Let's rise for the jury, please.

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(Jury in at 9:00 a.m.)

THE COURT: All right. Let's all be seated except 22 for Mr. Renteria. Welcome back. Good morning. Glad to have you all back. I'm sorry we're starting a little late. wasn't anybody's fault, it was just one of those things. 25 we're just glad to have everybody back here safely.

Mr. Colton, your next witness, sir.

MR. COLTON: Yes, Your Honor. We would call

3 Mr. Martin Renteria.

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THE COURT: Mr. Renteria, if you would raise your 5 right hand, please, and be sworn.

MARTIN RENTERIA, DEFENDANT, SWORN

THE COURT: You may have a seat, and you may remove your face covering. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Colton, whenever you're ready, you may proceed.

MR. COLTON: Thank you, Your Honor.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

- 12 BY MR. COLTON:
- 13 Q Mr. Renteria, can you please state your name for the
- 14 record, and spell your last name.
- 15 A My name is Martin Renteria. And my name is spelled
- 16 R-E-N-T-E-R-I-A.
- 17 Q All right. So I'm going to ask you a few questions about
- 18 your case. And you know the most important thing is to tell
- 19 the truth, right?
- 20 A Yes.
- Okay. So we're just going to get right down to it.
- 22 2005, you were accused of sexually molesting Victim-3
- 23 [redacted]?
- 24 A Yes.
- 25 \parallel Q All right. What happened?

- You want the entire -- the entire story, the long version? Α
- 2 Tell me --0
 - Okay. Α

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- 4 Tell me what happened. Yeah.
- My son and the neighbor were friends. It was -- it was 6 the younger brother who was the -- the main friend. He was $7 \parallel$ closer in age to my son. And they would play great together. 8 And I invited both Victim-3 [redacted] and Brother of Victim-3 [redacted] over. Victim-3 [redacted] had been -- Victim-3 [redacted] had been outside in the front yard while we were washing my car. And my son and him were having a water fight. 12 And they seemed to be getting along pretty good.

And so I said well, why don't the both of them come over because we have movie nights. We had various nights at my 15 house. I was a single parent. I had my son was seven, a very 16 young seven. And my daughter was four. And we would have 17 | nights, pizza night, movie night, story night. Stuff like 18 that.

And we invited them over for movie night. The plan was to 20 watch -- watch a scary movie and hang out. That's it. And so when after my -- my children had finished bathing and got ready 22 for movie night, I went over across the grass and I said hey, 23 can the boys come over now. And Mother of Victim-3 [redacted] 24 said that Victim-3 [redacted] had fallen asleep. But I had 25 already invited both of them, so I said well why doesn't

1 Victim-3 [redacted] come over.

And so that is what we did. During the time that -- that 3 we were there, we made popcorn. I sat on one couch with my $4 \parallel \text{son, and Victim-3 [redacted]}$ sat on the love seat. And after 5 the movie was over -- well, actually we watched two movies. 6 And after the evening was over, I walked Victim-3 [redacted] 7 back over to his house.

We shared a grass, and he was -- he was the next-door 9 neighbor. And that was that. Three days later, I was arrested 10 \parallel and told that I had -- I had a charge of child molestation, 11 three counts.

- 12 0 So you deny molesting Victim-3 [redacted]?
- 13 A Yes.

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- 14 0 Okay. So again, in 2015, you were again accused of 15 sexually molesting, this time a boy named Victim-2 [redacted].
- 16 A Yes.
- 17 All right. What happened?
- I was at a barbeque with a whole bunch of friends. We had 18 A 19 -- we had a church group. And there was alcohol involved. 20 we were drinking quite, quite heavily. All of us were. And 21 they -- they encouraged me to spend the night instead of
- driving home. And I made the choice of saying yes, that's the smart thing to do. I'll sleep on the couch. 23

24 And at some point in the night I got up, and I wound up 25 \parallel going to the bed and laying in the bed. And in the morning

- time, I was -- I was back on the couch, and that was that. A
 couple days later, maybe about a week or two later, somewhere
 -- somewhere around there I was called into the police station
- 5 Q Okay. And so do you deny sexually molesting Victim-2 6 [redacted]?
- 7 A Yes.
- 8 Q And you realize that's two times, right?

4 to answer some questions, and I was arrested.

- 9 A That is two times.
- 10 Q So that's some pretty bad luck.
- 11 A That is bad luck.
- 12 Q Okay. But you still deny that any of those things,
- 13 inappropriate things happened?
- 14 A Yes.
- 15 Q All right. Now, we're here again on a third time. Right?
- 16 A Yes.
- 17 Q Okay. So did you sexually molest Victim-1 [redacted]?
- 18 A No.
- 19 Q Okay. Why would Victim-1 [redacted] lie?
- 20 A I think that's -- I think that's an answer that only he
- 21 can answer. But I -- I know that I did not molest Victim-1
- 22 [redacted].
- 23 Q All right.
- $24 \mid A = I'm$ not going to sit here and -- and call a child a liar
- 25 in front of a court. That's something within himself that he

- 1 -- he's got his reasons for.
- 2 0 Okay. Now some of the things that they've talked about in 3 this case, specifically with Victim-1 [redacted] is that you 4 bought things for him.
- 5 A Yes.
- 6 Q Why did you buy him things?
- 7 A He was earning them. He had come over one morning, and he 8 -- he seemed very ambitious, and I was impressed by that. He 9 knew what he wanted as a kid, and he was willing to work for 10 \parallel it. So I was willing to help out and say okay, I got some 11 things for you to do.
- I said but, I want you to go home, ask your parents first 13 if it's okay. And his dad came over and helped him mow the 14 grass, showed him how to mow the grass. And we became friends 15 after that. We started talking, and -- and then became more 16 acquainted.
- 17 Okay. And you've seen though the price tags on some of 18 these things that you bought for Victim-1 [redacted], right?
- 19 A Yes.

- 20 Q Bike for \$400?
- 21 A Yes.
- 22 Q A hoverboard, \$250?
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 0 And so your testimony is that an 11-year-old boy did 25 \parallel enough work to earn those things?

He did. He was constantly over. There's been -- we've $2 \parallel$ seen video of him coming and coming and coming. He was always 3 over. So there would be little things. And little things add 4 up when it comes to odd jobs. They add up. And they added up 5 pretty quickly. Within two weeks of him coming over, he was 6 able to have enough money accumulated from the jobs that he's done to buy the hoverboard and the cart.

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And -- and even though the bike is -- seems steep, it's good quality. And we had a conversation one time about he's 10∥ working a lot, he's -- he's making money. And it's a great idea to save money, but don't be afraid to pay for quality.

And when I bought the bike, some of that was in good faith. He had already -- he had already accumulated about \$100 worth of credit with me from the odd jobs that he was doing. 15 \parallel And so I bought the -- I paid for the rest on good faith. And 16 the tax I was willing to pay for on my own. That's -- that was just thrown in.

And -- and like I said, Peyton's has a great reputation 19 \parallel for having quality bikes. And I had a bike as a child. And if 20 he was going to buy something, I wanted -- I wanted to help him buy something that was going to last. And the quality of that particular bike should last him until he's able to drive. It's a perfect height for him to grow in and basically be rough with it, and it will last.

25 Okay. And so just to reiterate, your testimony -- you've

- been accused three different times. But your testimony is you have never molested a child?
- 3 A I have never molested a child.
- 4 MR. COLTON: I'll pass the witness, Your Honor.
- THE COURT: Mr. Berry, your witness.
- 6 MR. BERRY: Just a second to move my --
- 7 THE COURT: Yes, sir.
 - CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 9 BY MR. BERRY:
- 10 Q Good morning, Mr. Renteria.
- 11 A Good morning.
- 12 Q Would you like to apologize to Victim-3 [redacted]?
- 13 A For? No, not for -- you're saying for sexually assaulting
- 14 | him?

- 15 Q Yes.
- 16 A Is that what you're saying?
- 17 Q Yes.
- 18 A No.
- 19 Q Would you like to apologize to his mother, Mother of
- 20 Victim-3 [redacted]?
- 21 A No. I wouldn't like to.
- 22 Q Would you like to apologize to his sister, Sister of
- 23 Victim-3 [redacted]?
- 24 A I don't know Sister of Victim-3 [redacted]. But no.
- 25 Q Would you like to apologize to Victim-2 [redacted]?

- 1 A No.
- 2 Q Would you like to apologize to his mother?
- 3 A No.
- $4 \parallel Q$ Would you like to apologize to his father?
- 5 A No.
- 6 Q Would you like to apologize to Victim-1 [redacted]?
- 7 A No.
- 8 Q Would you like to apologize to Victim-1's [redacted] dad 9 sitting back there?
- 10 A No. Not for molesting him.
- 11 Q For not what?
- 12 A Not for -- not for molesting him as if you're saying. Not
- 13 -- not for molesting him.
- 14 Q Do you want to apologize to him for anything else?
- 15 A No.
- 16 Q So the unluckiest guy on the planet, that's your defense?
- 17 A No, it's not just luck. It's not unlucky. That's not --
- 18 I mean, it's just not chance that that happens. It's -- let me
- 19 explain the first case, the rest of it.
- 20 Q I think you just did. You explained it to your attorney.
- 21 I'm asking you the questions. So you're the unluckiest guy on
- 22 the planet; yes or no?
- 23 A No, I'm not the unluckiest guy on the planet.
- 24 Q Are you a little bit unlucky?
- 25 A It can happen. Yes.

- 1 Q It can happen?
- 2 A Well, I mean, luck is -- luck is a -- a concept.
- 3 Q Would you consider yourself of average intelligence, above 4 average intelligence, below average --
- 5 A I think I'm your average person.
- 6 Q Okay. So average intelligence. And in 2005, an 11-year-7 old accuses you of sexually assaulting him?
- 8 A Yes.
- 9 Q You go to prison. Get out. And within a year, another 10 10-year-old boy accuses you. Isn't that right?
- 11 A Yes. And their family. The 10-year-old boy and their 12 family accused me.
- Q And at that point, did you think maybe, just maybe I should stay away from 10- and 11-year-old boys?
- 15 A It's -- I have -- I have friends and family.
- MR. BERRY: Objection, non-responsive.
- 17 THE COURT: Sustained. Answer the question.
- 18 BY MR. BERRY:
- 19 Q Did you or did you not think after the second boy accused
- 20 you of sexual assault that maybe, just maybe you should stay
- 21 away from 10- and 11-year-old boys?
- 22 A I had nothing to -- I had nothing to -- to think I was in
- 23 the wrong. So, no.
- 24 Q Because you wanted to be around 11-year-old boys, right?
- 25 \mathbb{A} I wanted to be around people. That was --

- Q Short people that are about 11-years-old, right?
- 2 A No. They're family. They're family and people. And if
- 3 they happen to have a child, that's that. It's -- it's -- you
- 4 can't avoid people and families. The friends that I have, the
- 5 family members that I have either have grandchildren or
- 6 children. You're going to -- you're going to socialize with
- 7 people who have children.
- 8 Q Have you ever published any books, written any books?
- 9 A No.

- 10 Q You're not a published author?
- 11 A No.
- 12 Q Because it seems like you wrote the book on child
- 13 molesting here, Mr. Renteria.
- 14 A I can see why you would say that.
- 15 \mathbb{Q} Have you ever lied under oath?
- 16 A No.
- 17 Q You haven't?
- 18 A Oh. Well, when I was -- when I was -- when I was maybe
- 19 20, I had given false information to police at one time.
- 20 0 You did?
- 21 A Yes.
- 22 Q Tell us about that.
- 23 \blacksquare A I was in college, and the -- the insurance law had come
- 24 out. And I accumulated quite a bit of tickets because I could
- 25 not afford insurance. And I was -- I was just a day,

- 1 maybe a day or two before finals and I had gotten pulled over.
- 2 And I told the police my brother's name so that I can make
- 3 finals.
- I wound up missing the finals, and shortly after that I joined the Navy and just left it behind me.
- 6 Q So what is it exactly you lied about?
- 7 A I gave -- I gave the police my brother's name instead of 8 my name.
- 9 Q Why did you do that?
- 10 A Because -- because I had finals, and I was trying to make
- 11 them the next day. I was -- I was trying to just continue on
- 12 and get my education done.
- 13 Q You were trying to save yourself in that situation?
- 14 A Yes.
- 15 Q You've never lied under oath again?
- 16 A Not that I remember.
- 17 Q Did you plead quilty to sexually assaulting Victim-3
- 18 [redacted]?
- 19 A I did plead guilty.
- 20 Q Did you stand up in court and take an oath?
- 21 A Yes.
- 22 Q Did you tell the Court you were guilty?
- 23 A Yes, I did. And shortly after, I wrote the judge --
- MR. BERRY: Objection, non-responsive.
- 25 THE COURT: Mr. Renteria, he asks the questions. You

- 1 answer them.
- THE WITNESS: Yes.
- 3 BY MR. BERRY:
- $4 \parallel \mathsf{Q}$ So when you pled guilty in 2005, you lied then is what
- 5 you're telling this jury now?
- 6 A I guess you would put it that way, yes.
- 7 Q Well, I'm not putting it that way. You're putting it that
- 8 way. Did you or did you not lie in 2005?
- 9 A Yes. Yes.
- 10 Q What did you lie about?
- 11 A That I -- well, in that context, that I was guilty when I
- 12 wasn't. That is a lie.
- 13 Q So you lied under oath a second time now, correct?
- 14 A That would -- that would -- that would add up. Yes.
- 15 Q And you stood up just like you did today and swore to tell
- 16 the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help
- 17 you God?
- 18 A Yes.
- 19 Q Was there a judge there like Judge Counts?
- 20 A There was a judge there.
- 21 Q And you said I promise not to lie?
- 22 A Yes.
- 23 Q But you lied?
- 24 A Yes.
- Q And you just took the oath today.

- 1 A Yes.
- 2 Q And you promised not to lie.
- 3 A Yes.
- $4 \parallel Q$ Are you lying today, or were you lying then?
- 5 A I was lying then.
- 6 Q Okay. Lying then. But not today.
- 7 A Not today.
- 8 Q The jury can trust you today?
- 9 A Yes.
- 10 Q Why can they trust you?
- 11 A I'm past that. That's -- that's history. Today's a whole
- 12 different day. Today's a whole different thing.
- 13 Q You're past that?
- 14 A Well, yes. I mean, that's -- that's in the past. You
- 15 know, and -- and there were circumstances that led to that.
- 16 \mathbb{Q} That sounds an awful lot like what you said in 2015 to
- 17 Detective Mitchell. That sounds a lot like what you said in
- 18 2015 when Detective Mitchell asked you what was going on. And
- 19 you said I'm past that.
- 20 A I am -- I was -- I admitted that I violated parole in with
- 21 -- in with Detective Mitchell. I was truthful.
- 22 Q You were truthful about which part?
- 23 A That I -- that I had violated conditions of parole. I was
- 24 truthful with Detective Mitchell.
- 25 Q When you got on parole, did you sign anything to say that

- 1 you wouldn't break those rules?
- 2 A When I got on parole?
- 3 0 Yeah.
- $4 \mid A$ Yes. And I admitted to violating them.
- 5 Q Say that again.
- 6 A And I admitted to violating them.
- Q So when you went on parole initially, when you got out of prison, you said I won't drink alcohol, I won't be around kids,
- 9 I won't go to Chuck E. Cheese, right?
- 10 A I didn't say I would go to Chuck E. Cheese. What are you
- 11 -- what are you --
- 12 Q You know what I mean. You said that in the video. You
- 13 said you can't go to Chuck E. Cheese. You said that in --
- 14 A Oh, I see what you're saying. Yes. Yes. I -- I agreed
- 15 to the stipulations.
- 16 Q And did you abide by that in 2015?
- 17 A At that time, no.
- 18 Q All right. So we lied in college to a cop. We lied under
- 19 oath to a state judge in Corpus Christi. We lied to our parole
- 20 officer about what we would and would not do in 2015. Correct?
- 21 A Yes.
- 22 \parallel Q But you're telling the truth here today. Right?
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 Q How tall are you?
- 25 A Five-five.

- 1 Q Five foot, five inches?
- 2 A Yes.
- 3 Q Do you know how tall Victim-1 [redacted] is?
- 4 A No. About four -- four-something.
- 5 Q Four-something, right? How much money did you make at
- 6 your job?
- 7 A I made between \$1,200 to \$1,400 a week.
- 8 Q Okay. So that works out to about \$4,800 to what is that,
- 9 somebody do the math for me, 50-something, \$5,000-something.
- 10 Between \$4,800 and \$5,000-something per month, correct?
- 11 A About, yeah, somewhere around there. After taxes, after
- 12 medical insurance, after all the -- after all the deductions I
- 13 made about between four and five, yeah.
- 14 Q Between \$4,000 and \$5,000.
- 15 A Uh-huh (affirmative).
- 16 Q Can we say \$4,500, roughly?
- 17 A Roughly.
- 18 Q Does that sound about right?
- 19 A It sounds about right.
- 20 Q That's your take-home?
- 21 A That's my take-home.
- 22 Q Did you have a mortgage?
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 Q How much was it?
- 25 A My mortgage, it was \$116 -- no, \$1,016 per month.

- 1 Q Did you have any other bills? Did you have the car
- 2 payment?
- 3 A Yes.
- 4 0 How much was that?
- 5 A It was \$200 and something. \$240 to 60 bi -- bi-monthly.
- 6 Q Twice a month?
- 7 A Twice a month.
- 8 Q So \$400 and something a month?
- 9 A Yes.
- 10 Q Did you have any other bills?
- 11 A Utilities.
- 12 Q At the end of the month, out of that \$4,500, how much do
- 13 you normally have left?
- 14 A Let's see here. At least a good maybe couple thousand.
- 15 Q You had a couple of thousand at the end of the month?
- 16 A Somewhere around there.
- 17 Q You paid \$1,000 for your mortgage, \$500, \$400 to \$500 for
- 18 your car out of that \$4,500. There's \$1,500 gone right there,
- 19 right?
- 20 A Yes. My bills weren't very much. Gas was only about \$20-
- 21 something, maybe \$19. Water wasn't very much. I was never
- 22 home. I was always working. And so the only thing that was
- 23 really running in my house would be refrigerator, air
- 24 conditioning.
- 25 Q Any other significant bills?

- 1 A Insurance.
- 2 Q How much was that?
- 3 A That was about maybe -- it was really cheap. It was only
- 4 about \$100 and something per month from what I remember. And I
- 5 don't remember how much my -- my housing -- my house insurance
- 6 was, either. That came right out of my -- my bank account.
- 7 Q Okay. And you -- speaking of your bank account, your bank
- 8 was Complex Credit Union, right?
- 9 A Yes. Complex Community Credit Union.
- 10 Q Right. And that's -- there's a few different branches of
- 11 that, right? It's not just one?
- 12 A There's a few branches.
- 13 Q And you would sometimes go to the one there on the south
- 14 Wal-Mart -- by the south Wal-Mart on Big Spring, right?
- 15 A Sometimes.
- 16 Q And that's the one at 310 Longview. Does that sound about
- 17 right?
- 18 A Yeah.
- 19 Q Yes?
- 20 A Yeah.
- 21 Q And you'd go there to make ATM withdrawals sometimes. Is
- 22 that right?
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 Q And you saw Chris Villa here in the courtroom yesterday,
- 25 earlier today, correct?

- 1 A Yes.
- 2 Q So you know him, right?
- 3 A Yes.
- 4 Q You had him in your phone as a contact that you would text
- 5 sometimes?
- 6 A Yes.
- 7 Q And you know a guy named Henry in your phone as well,
- 8 correct?
- 9 A Which one?
- 10 Q Well, do you have more than one Henry in your phone?
- 11 A There's more than one Henry.
- 12 Q Okay. And you know a guy named Isaiah Chavez (phonetic)
- 13 in your phone too, correct?
- 14 A Yes.
- 15 Q And you know Norma who testified earlier, correct?
- 16 A Yes.
- 17 Q In fact, you had her in your phone as Normita (phonetic).
- 18 Isn't that right?
- 19 A Yes.
- 20 Q And you've been to your pastor's house to watch football
- 21 before, correct?
- 22 A Yes.
- 23 Q And you've been to the Los Caporales Mexican restaurant in
- 24 Odessa before, correct?
- 25 A Yes.

- 1 Q And you've been to Martinez Bakery in Midland, correct?
- 2 A Yes.
- 3 Q You've been to the Chili's in Odessa, Texas, correct?
- 4 A Yes.
- 5 Q And you've searched for BMX bikes on your phone, correct?
- 6 A Yes.
- 7 Q And did you do that with Victim-1 [redacted] or did
- 8 Victim-1 [redacted] do that by himself?
- $9 \, \mathbb{I} \, A$ We -- I -- we both did it.
- 10 Q You did it together?
- 11 A Yes. The idea -- the idea came up. I asked him one time,
- 12 so what are you saving for next. And he said he wanted a bike.
- 13 So we started basically window shopping on the phone. And
- 14 that's basically just to get an idea of what they would look
- 15 like, what color -- what -- what kind of bike are you
- 16 interested. But nothing was purchased on that day.
- 17 Q And you saw the videos of Victim-1 [redacted] washing your
- 18 car, correct?
- 19 A Yes.
- 20 Q And that was you taking a video of him, correct?
- 21 A Yes.
- 22 Q That's your voice we hear on that video, correct?
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 Q And that's him in there saying something about how can't
- 25 believe you normally pay \$16 for a car wash, correct?

- 1 A Yes.
- 2 Q And the search warrant photos we saw, that's all of your
- 3 house, correct?
- 4 A Yes.
- 5 Q The living room pictures we saw, that's your living room,
- 6 right?
- 7 A Yes.
- 8 Q The hoverboard box and cart that was in there, that's the
- 9 one that you bought for Victim-1 [redacted], correct?
- 10 A Yes. I kept it.
- 11 Q And the gumball machine that he testified to that you all
- 12 got at Chuck E. Cheese, that's all true, correct?
- 13 A What's -- what part of it is true, that it's there or that
- 14 it's -- that it's his or mine? I didn't understand.
- 15 Q Tell us. What's true?
- 16 A Well, it's -- it's in my office. It's mine. It's my --
- 17 it's my bubblegum machine, but we did get it together.
- 18 Q Where did you get it?
- 19 A At Chuck E. Cheese.
- 20 Q That personal lubricant in your dresser, in your end table
- 21 there, night stand, that's yours, correct?
- 22 A That is mine.
- 23 Q You are, in fact, a sex offender. Correct?
- 24 A Yes. I'm a registered sex offender.
- 25 Q You took those pictures of that sex offender sign in

- 1 Exhibit 16.1 through 16.4, correct?
- 2 A Yes.
- 3 Q The web history showing you logging into the PeopleNet for 4 your company that you worked for, Permian Services, that's you 5 logging into your work, right?
- 6 A Yes.
- 7 Q The paying the bills, Vivint and water bill and all that, 8 that's you using your phone to pay bills, correct?
- 9 A Yes.
- 10 Q The pictures inside Peyton's Bikes, that's pictures you
- 11 took, correct?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q The Chuck E. Cheese receipt found on your person, that was
- 14 from when you took Victim-1 [redacted] to Chuck E. Cheese,
- 15 correct?
- 16 A Yes.
- 17 Q The messages with you and Normita, Norma, that's you
- 18 texting her, correct?
- 19 A Yes.
- 20 Q That's you texting Chris Villa on your phone, correct?
- 21 A Yes.
- 22 Q That's you texting Victim-1's [redacted] dad and mom on
- 23 the Victim-1's [redacted] contact, Victim-1's [redacted]
- 24 parents and sometimes Victim-1 [redacted] contact on your
- 25 phone, correct?

- 1 A Yes.
- 2 Q That's you texting a picture of yourself to some guy off
- 3 of Craigslist, right?
- 4 A Yes.
- 5 Q That's you texting a picture of your penis to that guy on
- 6 Craigslist, correct?
- 7 A Yes.
- 8 Q That's you using Telegram to search to be part of all
- 9 those groups, right?
- 10 A Yes.
- 11 Q That's you searching for all different things about feet,
- 12 correct?
- 13 A Oh, yes.
- 14 Q That's you in the search terms in Exhibit 10 typing in
- 15 those words and searching on your phone, correct?
- 16 A The -- which one was Exhibit 10? Was that the titles?
- 17 \mathbb{Q} I'll show you some in a second. In fact, let's do that.
- 18 A Will I be able to see it here?
- 19 Q Those are the -- some of the pictures that we saw of,
- 20 like, the collector Barbies. That's your stuff, right?
- 21 A Yes. Those are my daughter's.
- 22 Q Okay. How old's your daughter?
- 23 A Twenty.
- 24 Q Where is she?
- 25 A She lives in Sinton, Texas. I started accumulating those

1 when I was in the military around -- around 2000, maybe 2003. 2 And she -- she hadn't been born yet, but we were collecting 3 them because we always wanted a girl. They are collector 4 items, still in the box. And they are -- they are very

They're ethnically correct such as -- the -- the 7 collection is called Barbies of the World. And a Cambodian has 8 Cambodian facial features, Cambodian dress, Cambodian even the 9 box itself is -- is decorative. And they are -- they are 10 collector's items. I have about 30 of them.

- But they're yours, right? 11
- They're not mine. They're my daughter's. 12 A I'm -- I'm 13 holding them for her so that when she eventually has a child of 14 her own or -- or we reconnect, that I will give them to them.
- 15 But they are collector items, and they are -- they are -- they 16 are worth something. And it's -- it's the only thing I have of 17 her.
- Did you say reconnect? 18 Q
- 19 A Reconnect.

5 detailed.

- 20 Q When was the last time you talked to her?
- 21 A The last time I talked to her was the day of my arrest,
- 22 May 22nd, 2005.
- 23 How old was she then?
- 24 Α Four.
- 25 Q And those pictures of Hot Wheels and things, those are

- 1 yours too, right?
- 2 A The -- I didn't see the pictures of the Hot Wheels.
- 3 Q You heard some testimony about it, right?
- 4 A I don't remember the testimony of the Hot Wheels. But I
- 5 do have Hot Wheels that are collectibles. And they are -- a
- 6 lot of them are on a board, and they're all Volkswagen. And --
- 7 and then I have others that are there for when people come over
- 8 and they do have children, they have something to keep them
- 9 occupied with as well as other toys while we are associating
- 10 and they're -- so they don't interrupt or get bored or whatever
- 11 it is that they do. They have -- I have a box there so that
- 12 they can keep occupied.
- 13 Q So you keep those other ones for other kids, that your
- 14 collectors are on the wall. The other ones for kids are
- 15 somewhere else?
- 16 A Yes.
- 17 0 Okay. Like that one?
- 18 A Yes.
- 19 Q What are those feet?
- 20 A Those are -- those are imitation feet. They -- I use them
- 21 for Halloween decorations. And they're also heavy enough to be
- 22 bookends. But they're in a box.
- 23 Q You like feet, don't you?
- 24 A Yes. I have a foot fetish.
- 25 \mathbb{Q} That's why we saw all those feet search terms, right?

- 1 A Yes.
- 2 Q And that's why you were massaging Victim-3 [redacted]'s
- 3 feet, right?
- 4 A I never massaged Victim-3 [redacted]'s feet.
- 5 Q Did you ever search porn on your TV?
- 6 A Yes, I've searched porn on my TV.
- 7 Q This is your TV, correct, 1.244 showing?
- 8 A Yes. Yes.
- 9 Q So you've searched for teen porn, correct?
- 10 A Yes. Teen porn, 18 and over.
- 11 Q Only ever searched for 18 and over stuff, right?
- 12 A On TV, yes.
- 13 Q Did you search for under 18 on something else?
- 14 A I searched for younger -- younger people feet, not porn.
- 15 Q So I'm now showing Government's Exhibit 10 in evidence,
- 16 specifically Page 15 of 22. So which of these search terms are
- 17 yours, and which are not?
- 18 A They're mine.
- 19 Q My apologies. I skipped out of that. So on September
- 20 23rd, that was you searching young boy porn, right?
- 21 A Young boy porn is not -- is not child porn. It's young 18
- 22 porn. It doesn't say that, but I search 18 and over porn.
- 23 It's adult porn where it's --
- 24 Q Oh.
- 25 A Uh-huh (affirmative).

- Q So Mr. Ali's testimony, his forensic search just failed to uncover the fact that you added young boy porn, but don't give me under 18?
- 4 A No. That is the intent was 18 and over. Even though it 5 says young, it's 18 and over.
- 6 Q That was in your mind, what you were thinking over 18?
- 7 A Yeah.
- 8 Q So when you were thinking I want porn of over 18-year-9 olds, you thought I'll type young boy?
- 10 A Yes. According to the -- the sites that I am on Pornhub,
- 11 they only have 18-year-old porn. And if you want younger
- 12 looking, then you would type in young.
- 13 Q Young, young?
- 14 A No, just young boy porn. It's a search. And -- and if it
- 15 pops up, it pops up. And that's what you -- that's what you
- 16 see. If it's something you did not want, you just click off.
- Q What is the difference between young boy porn and boy
- 18 porn?
- 19 A There's not much -- there's -- according to when you type
- 20 it in, it will -- the difference is is what comes up. And like
- 21 I said, it's not my choice what comes up, but it's not -- I'm
- 22 not looking at child porn. I'm looking for young man porn.
- Q Would you like me to Google young boy porn right now, see
- 24 what comes up?
- 25 A See what comes up. And you will get a list. And it's up

- 1 to you to choose which one you want because that's how Google 2 works.
- Oh, okay. So you're saying that maybe some child porn 3 4 might get returned? And you just wouldn't click that.
- No, the -- the option for child porn may get returned. 6 But it would be up to you to click on it and -- and see either $7 \parallel$ what's on it and get off of it, or -- or for you to watch it. 8 But that's the way it works with -- with Google. You get a list of what the things you type in. Type in barbeques and
- 11 Okay. So if you clicked on a link and the name of the 12 page that was returned was children porn videos, then that 13 would be one that you selected and went to, correct?

10 you'll get a list of barbeques and places to go.

- That would be -- that would be access to one. 14 15 like a door. You can either go in, or you don't have to. You 16 basically would walk away or one would go into it.
- 17 But this is saying you went in it.
- 18 Α Where?

- 19 This is your Google Chrome history in Exhibit 9.
- No, those are -- those are -- from what ${\tt I}$ 20 A 21 understood from what Mr. Ali said, that was -- that was the 22 things that popped up -- oh, wait. I'm maybe on the wrong page. Let's see here. Let me find it. Oh, those are things that -- those are things that came up, from what I understand.
- 25 So you think this list is the response page when you enter

- a search string, not the pages you clicked on and actually looked at. Is that what you're saying?
- 3 A Right, because I don't ever remember clicking on new LST
- 33. I don't -- I don't know how -- why anybody would ever type
- 5 that in there. That's not a -- that's not like a request. And
- 6 even the -- even the thing, underground galleries, I would not
- 7 type in. Those are -- I think those are -- those are the
- 8 things that are -- that pop up when you type something in.
- 9 Q I'm showing now 8.256.
- 10 A Uh-huh (affirmative).
- 11 Q Is that you in there?
- 12 A That is me sitting there.
- 13 Q What are you holding?
- 14 A I'm holding my phone.
- 15 Q Same phone we're talking about in this case?
- 16 A Yes.
- 17 Q Who are you looking at and talking to?
- 18 A I'm talking to Victim-1 [redacted].
- 19 Q What shirt is he wearing?
- 20 A He isn't wearing one.
- 21 Q Why?
- 22 A He came over and he was smoking. And he took his shirt
- 23 off so that he wouldn't smell like smoke.
- 24 Q Whose idea was that?
- 25 A That was his idea. I don't have cigarettes. I don't

- 1 smoke cigarettes.
 - Q So you let an 11-year-old boy smoke in your house?
- 3 A No. He's smoking outside my house. And that was --
- 4 that's him. I mean, I talked to him during that time. I said
- 5 hey, do your parents know this. Do you -- is it a -- you know,
- 6 what -- what are you doing with cigarettes. And he chose to
- 7 smoke.

- 8 Q What's Victim-1 [redacted] drinking there?
- 9 A He's drinking something. I can't tell what it is. It
- 10 looks digitally distorted.
- 11 Q Do you remember that day?
- 12 A No, not off the top of my head. That was over a year ago.
- 13 Q Over a year ago is too long to remember an 11-year-old
- 14 drinking alcohol in your side yard?
- 15 A I didn't say it was alcohol.
- 16 0 He did.
- 17 A He did. He did say it was alcohol. But I had -- I had
- 18 energy drinks that he would drink. I had juice that he would
- 19 drink, Body Armor, and that was it. I've never given Victim-1
- 20 [redacted] alcohol.
- 21 Q Well, you didn't give him a cigarette either, according to
- 22 you.
- 23 A No, I didn't. I don't have cigarettes in my house. I
- 24 don't smoke.
- $25 \mid Q$ So maybe he brought over a six-pack of Truly as well.

- A No, he's not drinking that. I don't -- I don't believe that's Truly. And you can't tell it's a Truly. It's very distorted. Is there any way you can zoom on it closer because it doesn't look like -- it just looks like something, but it doesn't look like a specific drink.
- 6 Q But you're confident he's smoking a cigarette, right?
- 7 A I'm confident he was smoking a cigarette. I saw him smoke 8 a cigarette.
- 9 Q But you're unsure of whether he was drinking alcohol in 10 your presence?
- 11 A I'm not unsure. I know he wasn't drinking alcohol.
- 12 Q Oh, so that's where you draw the line?
- 13 A What? What line? You asked me if I'm sure he was
- 14 drinking -- smoking a cigarette. And I am sure he was smoking
- 15 a cigarette. And then you asked me if I'm unsure of him
- 16 drinking alcohol. And I'm telling you no, I am not unsure. I
- 17 am definitely know he was not drinking alcohol. Not at my
- 18 house.
- 19 Q That's your moral code?
- 20 A No, I don't -- I didn't say anything about a moral code.
- 21 I'm saying I'm definite he wasn't drinking alcohol at my house.
- 22 Q Would you have let him?
- 23 A No. I'm not going to let him drink alcohol at my house.
- 24 Q Why?
- 25 A Why? Because he doesn't have any business drinking

1 alcohol at my house.

- Q Because he's 11, right?
- 3 A Well, because he's 11. Not only that, but he's -- yeah.
- 4 Well, yeah. He's 11.
- 5 Q That wouldn't be right, would it?
- 6 A No.

- 7 Q But you let him smoke a cigarette?
- 8 A I talked to him about it. And I said hey, what are you 9 doing. Do your parents know about this. And he continued to
- 10 do so. He took off his shirt so that he wouldn't smell like
- 11 smoke. And I'm not going to sit there and make him or -- or
- 12 have an argument with him. But that's between him and his
- 13 parents.
- And I'm sure -- I'm sure if they knew he smoked, he would
- 15 come home and smell like smoke. They smoke. I don't have
- 16 cigarettes at my house. I didn't give it to him.
- 17 \mathbb{Q} So what would be the suspicion then if he went home
- 18 smelling like smoke if he lives in a house where people smoke?
- 19 A Exactly. I figured that's between them and their family.
- 20 That's -- that's -- that's his thing.
- 21 Q So you weren't interested in being an honest man and
- 22 telling Victim-1's [redacted] dad, hey, Victim-1's [redacted]
- 23 headed down a bad path. He's smoking cigarettes. We should
- 24 probably have a talk about that. You didn't think to do that?
- 25 A No. They smoke, and -- and that's -- that's between him

- and -- and Victim-1 [redacted]. If Victim-1 [redacted] wants
 to tell him that he smokes, well then that's between him. But
 he did not drink alcohol at my house.
- 4 Q Because my goodness, that's where you draw the line, 5 right?
- A No, that's not what I'm saying. I'm saying he did not, and that's all I'm saying is that I'm not saying there's a moral code, there's lying or anything like that. I'm just saying on that picture, that's not -- that cannot be alcohol because I don't let him drink alcohol at my house.
- 11 Q Mr. Renteria, if you would please read that, what you see 12 on the screen.
- 13 A It says mm. No, I'm watching the time. Okay, but I won't. Okay, okay, I'll stop it.
- 15 Q Sorry, I had a hard time hearing you. Could you slow 16 down? Start again.
- 17 A No, I'm watching the TV. Okay. But I won't. Okay, okay, 18 I'll stop it.
- 19 Q It didn't say TV, did it?
- 20 A Time.
- 21 Q Can you try that again?
- 22 A No. I'm watching the time. Okay, but I won't. Okay,
- 23 okay. I'll stop it.
- Q What were you talking about when you said that on the video?

- 1 A What video? The --
- 2 Q Are you serious?
- 3 A Well you just asked me what was -- when you said something 4 on the video. What video are you saying that I said that on?
- 5 Are you -- are you referring to the video in question as far as
- 6 the evidence? Or what -- what exactly?
- 7 Q Yes.
- 8 A It wasn't me who said that.
- 9 0 Who was it?
- 10 A That's -- that's exactly what -- why there should be a
- 11 more complete investigation I think is that I know it wasn't
- 12 me. And it can only be two of other people that -- that I know
- 13 of. And that's it.
- 14 Q Tell me who those people are.
- |A| One of them is Chris Villa. And the other one was a 16-
- 16 year-old boy named C.
- 17 Q Those are the only two people it could be?
- 18 A Well, I don't -- I don't expect it to be Victim-1's
- 19 [redacted] dad.
- 20 Q Okay. That's generous. Why do you think it's Chris
- 21 Villa?
- 22 A Because it's not me. If it was me, I would say it was me.
- 23 But it's not. And so it can only be -- it could only be the
- 24 other two -- how can I put this -- sexually mature males in --
- 25 who were there.

- 1 Q Did Chris spend a lot of time in your house without his 2 pants on?
- 3 A No.
- 4 Q Have you ever known him to be in your house without his 5 pants on?
- 6 A No.
- 7 Q Have you ever known him to sit on your couch without his 8 pants on?
- 9 A No.
- 10 Q And that video was in your house, right? Like, you acknowledge that, correct?
- 12 A I acknowledge that that is my house. And that is my
- 13 living room.
- 14 Q That's your living room, that's your house, that's your 15 phone, correct?
- 16 A That's my phone.
- 17 Q But it's not your penis we see in there?
- 18 A That is not my penis we saw. We saw an image of my penis,
- 19 and it was -- it was different in character, different in --
- 20 different in size, different in shape. It was not my penis.
- 21 Q And that's not your voice we hear?
- 22 A That is not my voice. Those were not my words.
- 23 Q Just one more second. Just one last topic. When your
- 24 attorney was asking you questions, you said look, I don't know
- 25 why Victim-1 [redacted] would lie. I'm not going to call a

- 1 child a liar. You remember that?
- 2 A Yes. I remember that.
- 3 Q So you're not calling Victim-1 [redacted] a liar, right?
- $4\,\parallel$ A $\,$ I'm not -- I'm not going to get into that he -- finger
- 5 pointing in here. I just want to know -- I just -- I just
- 6 replied I'm not going to -- I'm not going to argue in that way.
- 7 It's -- it's just all that.
- 8 Q You're not going to get into finger pointing?
- 9 A Well, not with an 11-year-old in court. I'm not going to
- 10 sit there and -- and argue with him. Yeah, I'm sure he has his
- 11 reasons to lie or he's -- he's 11. Or at the time he was 11.
- 12 And so that's -- that's something that would be with him. I
- 13 can't answer for him lying. I can't -- or the reasons why he
- 14 would lie.
- 15 Q So he's 12 now, right?
- 16 A Yeah, he should be 12.
- 17 Q Is that too old for you?
- 18 A As far as what?
- 19 Q Your sexual interest.
- 20 A That's too young for me.
- 21 \mathbb{Q} So when he made this hand gesture, said that you did this,
- 22 that was a lie, right?
- 23 A I've never seen that hand gesture.
- 24 Q And when Victim-3 [redacted] said you did this, that was a
- 25 lie, right?

- A I've never done that.
- Q And when Victim-3 [redacted] said you set a timer on a microwave in 2005, or offered to time him, that was a lie,

4 correct?

- 5 A It was not true.
- Q And when Victim-1 [redacted] said it 15 years later that you set a timer on your phone, that was a lie, right?
- 8 A That was not true, either.
- 9 Q Has your playbook changed at all in 15 years?
- 10 A I'm sorry, did what change?
- 11 Q Has your playbook for molesting kids changed at all in 15
- 12 years?
- 13 A There is no playbook.
- 14 Q You're just winging it?
- 15 A No. That's ridiculous.
- MR. BERRY: Pass the witness.
- 17 THE COURT: Redirect?
- 18 MR. COLTON: No questions, Your Honor.
- 19 (Witness excused)
- 20 THE COURT: Thank you.
- Ladies and gentlemen, let's take a short break. I'll ask you to leave your notebooks here. We'll come right back.
- 23 It will take, just take ten minutes maximum. Whenever you're
- 24 ready, we'll be ready. I've got to talk to the attorneys about
- 25 a few things for scheduling. Sort of always the way it is

1 right as we get closer to the end of the trial. You have to $2 \parallel$ come and go a little bit more, and I apologize for that.

You'll leave your notebooks here. You remember your instructions. And we'll have you back here shortly. Let's rise for the jury, please.

(Jury out at 9:48 a.m.)

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THE COURT: All right. Let's have a seat, please. And outside the presence of the jury. Marshal, go ahead and re-chain -- however you want to do it.

THE BAILIFF: He can go over there first.

THE COURT: All right.

THE BAILIFF: We can get him --

THE COURT: Okay, thank you. Mr. Colton, when we bring the jury back in, do you have another witness?

MR. COLTON: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You plan --

MR. COLTON: We rest.

THE COURT: You plan to rest. Okay. So I'll bring 19 them in. I'll call on you for your next witness. You're 20 welcome to rest. Let's take five -- yes, Mr. Ogden?

MR. OGDEN: Your Honor, because we're resting, just 22 \parallel so we don't have to do it in front of the jury, we renew the 23 Rule 29.

> THE COURT: You want to take that up now?

MR. OGDEN: As long as we're outside the presence,

1 Your Honor, to --

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THE COURT: Okay. Yes, sir.

Just that we'd renew the same Rule 29. MR. OGDEN:

THE COURT: The Court, in reviewing the evidence in a 5 light most favorable to the Government, taking all inferences 6 in favor of the Government, and resolving all issues of 7 credibility in favor of the Government, which is the standard 8 of proof required on a Rule 29 motion at this time, finds that a reasonable and rational juror could find the Defendant guilty 10∥ beyond a reasonable doubt of each of the elements set forth in the indictment in all four counts, and respectfully denies the 12 motion.

So let's take five minutes. And then if you have any rebuttal witnesses, we'll have those ready to go pretty quickly, Government. And then we'll wrap up. Thank you, all.

(Recess at 9:50 a.m./Reconvened at 9:59 a.m.)

(Outside the presence of the jury, defendant present)

THE COURT: All right. We're back on the record.

19 Mr. Villa has rejoined us. All the attorneys -- I'm sorry,

20 Mr. Renteria has joined us. Mr. Villa's joined us only because

21 he's about to be I think called as a witness possibly. I'll

tell you what, why don't you go ahead and have a seat over

there on the wall, Mr. Villa, because the Defense hasn't rested

24 | yet.

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Mr. Berry, outside the presence of the jury?

MR. BERRY: Yes, Your Honor. As you know, Mr. Villa 2 is about to be called to testify in the Government's rebuttal case. He has some criminal history that are misdemeanors only, 4 and they are not crimes of dishonesty. I have provided that 5 criminal history to the Defense and asked them, I don't think 6 they can use any of that against him in his cross. But if they plan to, I would ask them to please approach and let us do that on the side. And I just wanted that on the record.

THE COURT: Which attorney's going to cross?

MR. COLTON: I will, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Colton, you understand?

MR. COLTON: Yeah. Yeah. It's mostly DWIs. There's 13 a deadly conduct, but I don't think it's relevant.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. If you ever determine 15 that it is, just approach and we'll discuss it. I trust you implicitly.

MR. COLTON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Very well. Okay. Are we 19 ready now? Mr. Berry, did you have anything else you wanted to 20 take up outside the presence?

MR. BERRY: No. No, Your Honor. I just need to do

23 THE COURT: Okay.

24 MR. BERRY: -- quick swap-out thing because we're

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THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead and do that. And I'll
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   let you retake your place.
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             MR. BERRY: Sure, Judge.
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             THE COURT:
                        We'll bring them in.
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             THE CLERK: Are we ready?
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             MR. BERRY: Just one second.
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             THE COURT: That's all right.
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             MR. BERRY: I want to do a test. I apologize.
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             THE COURT: I want you to be ready. I'd rather spend
10 the time now than later.
11
             MR. BERRY:
                        Okay.
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             THE COURT: All right. You want to take that off?
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             MR. BERRY: Yeah, sorry. All right. I think I'm
14 ready.
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             THE COURT: Now I think we're ready. Bring in the
   jurors. Rise for the jury, please.
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        (Jury in at 10:03 a.m.)
             THE COURT: Let's be seated, please. Thank you.
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             Mr. Colton, your next witness? Or Mr. Ogden, your
20 next witness?
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             MR. OGDEN: Just to be clear, Defense rests, renews
22 that motion.
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             THE COURT: Yes, sir. Same ruling.
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                        Thank you, Your Honor.
             MR. OGDEN:
             THE COURT: The Defense having rested, Mr. Berry, are
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1 there -- do you have any rebuttal witnesses?

MR. BERRY: Your Honor, the United States calls one 3 rebuttal witness, Chris Villa.

THE COURT: Mr. Villa, if you would raise your right 5 | hand, please, and be sworn.

CHRISTOPHER VILLA, GOVERNMENT'S WITNESS, SWORN

THE COURT: You go ahead and have a seat. And then if you -- if you feel comfortable you can remove your face covering so to make sure we understand you.

THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.

11 THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Berry, you may proceed 12 whenever you're ready, sir.

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF CHRISTOPHER VILLA

14 BY MR. BERRY:

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- 15 Good morning, Mr. Villa.
- 16 A Good morning.
- 17 Thank you for being here. When did we first meet? Q
- 18 A Yesterday.
- 19 0 Do you know why you're here?
- 20 A Yes, sir.
- 21 Q Do you know Martin Renteria?
- 22 A Yes, I do.
- 23 Q You see him in the courtroom today?
- 24 A He's wearing a white mask and grey suit with white --
- 25 Q You said white mask, and then what?

- 1 A Grey -- grey jacket and white shirt.
- 2 Q Thank you.
- MR. BERRY: Will the record please reflect that the witness has identified the Defendant?
- 5 THE COURT: The record shall so reflect.
- 6 BY MR. BERRY:
- 7 Q How do you know him?
- 8 A I met him through a mutual friend of ours that used to
- 9 work with him.
- 10 Q How long have you known him?
- 11 A 2018.
- 12 Q 2018?
- 13 A Yes.
- 14 0 You didn't know him back in 2015?
- 15 A No.
- 16 Q You didn't know him back in 2005?
- 17 A No.
- 18 Q Okay. Do you have a sexual interest in children,
- 19 Mr. Villa?
- 20 A No, I don't.
- 21 Q Have you ever inappropriately touched a child of any age
- 22 below the age of 18?
- 23 A No, I haven't.
- 24 Q You sure of that?
- 25 A Yes, sir.

- 1 Q You know Victim-1 [redacted]?
- 2 A Yes, I do.
- 3 Q Do you see him in the courtroom?
- 4 A Yes, I do.
- 5 Q Do you see his dad?
- 6 A Yes, I do.
- 7 Q Do you know them?
- 8 A Yes, I do.
- 9 Q Did you sexually assault Victim-1 [redacted]?
- 10 A No, I didn't.
- 11 Q Did you touch him inappropriately in any way?
- 12 A No, I didn't.
- 13 Q Have you ever taken your pants off in the Defendant's
- 14 living room?
- 15 A No, I haven't.
- 16 Q You ever exposed your penis at all in the Defendant's
- 17 house?
- 18 A No, I haven't.
- 19 Q Have you ever used the Defendant's phone to take a picture
- 20 of your penis?
- 21 A No, I haven't.
- 22 Q Have you ever used the Defendant's phone to take a video
- 23 of you sexually assaulting Victim-1 [redacted]?
- 24 A No, I haven't.
- 25 Q I'm now going to show you Government's Exhibit 6.1,

- already in evidence. It's 12 seconds long. It will not come
 up on your screen. You're only going to see it over here. And
 at the end of that, I'll ask you some questions. Okay? Do you
 understand?
- 5 A Yes.
- 6 (Audio played from 10:07 a.m. to 10:07 a.m.)
- 7 BY MR. BERRY:
- 8 Q Was that you on that video?
- 9 A No, it's not.
- 10 Q Do you recognize where it takes place?
- 11 A It looks like -- it looks like Martin's TV room.
- 12 Q Okay. Are those your shoes?
- 13 A No, they're not.
- 14 Q Are you sure?
- 15 A I'm sure.
- 16 Q You're absolutely sure?
- 17 A I'm absolutely sure.
- 18 Q You didn't touch that boy?
- 19 A I did not touch that boy.
- 20 Q You didn't have him touch you?
- 21 A I did not have him touch me.
- 22 Q How does it feel to be accused of this?
- 23 A Disgusted, shocked. Hard to put into words. I don't see
- 24 how somebody could do that.
- 25 MR. BERRY: Pass the witness.

THE COURT: Mr. Colton?

MR. COLTON: No questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir. You can step down.

Thank you very much for being here.

(Witness excused)

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THE COURT: Mr. Berry, any other witnesses?

MR. BERRY: United States closes.

THE COURT: Mr. Colton?

MR. COLTON: We would close, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, the parties have 12 closed their cases. So that means a couple things. It means that you've now received everything you're going to receive for this case. You've got all the evidence. But you've not been 15 given the case to deliberate yet. All right?

In a little while I'm going to have you take a break. 17 It's going to be a little bit longer one because we have to 18 make clear what we want, what everybody agrees to or disagrees 19 with putting into Court's instructions to the jury because I've 20 got to give you the instructions, the Court's charge.

When you come back in here, I'm going to read that to 22 you. It's quite lengthy. I'm required to read it, although I 23 know you all know how to read. You probably read audibly 24 better than I do, but you get to test my skills because I have 25 to read it to you.

And you'll have a copy of it at the time. It'll be $2 \parallel$ your copy. So if you make notes on it, that's okay. You can take that into the jury room with you when you retire to deliberate. You don't have to take notes. You don't have to 5 read along. You can set it aside and just listen. Or you can, 6 like I say, read along.

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And I'll read it to you. Once I'm done reading that, the jury -- the instructions that the Court's charged to the jury, the attorneys will have an opportunity to give their 10 summations, their arguments. As opposed to that opening 11 statement where they weren't arguing but just kind of giving 12 you a roadmap of what they expected the evidence to be, this is actual argument. The Government, by reason of having the burden of proof as we've talked about before and as you'll read 15 more of in the charge, they have the right to open as well as 16 give a final rebuttal, or closing of the closing.

And so typically, you have the Government will argue, 18 they'll open with a full argument. There will be Defense argument, and then the Government gets to rebut their argument because the Government -- the Defense has already had an opportunity to rebut the Government's argument.

They each have the same amount of time. And I'll be 23 keeping a clock on them, and I'll be telling them when we're stopping and starting, and when they're getting close, that sort of thing. And at that point, then you'll take the case

and retire to deliberate.

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So we're going to need a little time. And we got to 3 make copies once we agree on everything. We're pretty close $4 \parallel$ already. Once we agree on everything, we got to then get it --5 get it copied so that when you come back in here, you're going 6 to have not only your notebooks in your chair which you're going to leave here, you're going to have a copy of the charge. 8 All right?

So you'll pick that up as you sit down, or before you 10∥ sit down. And then I'll start off by just reading the charge 11 to you. All right? So I'm going to say it's probably going to 12 be 20 to 30 minutes. So take a nice long break, stick around 13 there in the jury room if you would.

And we've got, I guess, beverages and snacks. 15 we'll do it as quickly as we can. If we can get it done quicker than that, we'll be back here quicker than that. All right? It takes a little time to get it done. And we want to 18 make sure we get it right.

With that, let's rise for the jury. And we'll see you -- we'll let you know in about 20 to 30 minutes. y'all.

(Jury out at 10:12 a.m.)

THE COURT: Please be seated.

So, Ms. Means has handed to you the All right. 25 Court's proposed instructions to the jury. I want to hit a 1 couple of highlights. You all are very familiar with this. 2 You've had most of this for a week or so now. And then we've 3 made a few changes just overnight.

In fact, I had copies for you yesterday afternoon, 5 and then the Defendant decided to testify so we've changed all 6 that. So that's been changed as far as the Defendant's testimony, testifying. Now it'll be in there that he's to be treated like every other witness, of course.

And then the only other thing that I saw that jumped 10 out at me, over on Page 5. And I'm going to give you all a few 11 minutes here in a minute just to kind of go back through it. 12 You got a lot of boilerplate up front, and so I know that won't 13 take you a lot of time.

On Page 5 it says impeachment by prior conviction. That's the Stepmother of Victim-1 [redacted] prior. I recall testimony of a misdemeanor for Ms. Madrid, a hot check or something or a theft by check.

> That's correct, Your Honor. MS. BOVE:

THE COURT: Okay. And I just leave it to the parties whether or not you want to include that. We did not. It doesn't matter. It doesn't matter to the Court.

Defense?

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MR. OGDEN: I guess we'd prefer it to be in there, 24 Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Do we know what that was?

MR. COLTON: Except they never addressed it with her 1 2 I don't think as an impeachment issue. 3 THE COURT: I think the Government brought it up. 4 The Government brought it up, right? I mean it's not --5 MR. OGDEN: As all good directs do, they buffered it. 6 Yes, they were the ones who addressed it. 7 THE COURT: Well, they didn't buffer Stepmother of Victim-1's [redacted]. Are you saying that was a poor direct? No, I'm just kidding. I'm just kidding. 10 MS. BOVE: (Indiscernible). 11 MR. OGDEN: No, I have a poor memory though, Judge. 12 I'll tell you that. 13 THE COURT: No. MR. COLTON: Do we also need to put it in for the 14 15 Defendant then? THE COURT: Yeah. Well, let's get to that in a 16 17 minute because there are other issues with that. MR. OGDEN: And, Your Honor, before I forget, all 18 19 vidence is closed. I have to renew that Rule 29. 20 THE COURT: Right. And for the same reasons, and the Court overrules the Rule 29 motion --22 MR. OGDEN: Thank you, Judge. 23 THE COURT: -- for the same reasons stated. 24 So remind me, on Norma Madrid, it was a -- what 25 exactly was the charge?

MS. BOVE: Your Honor, the charge was -- I believe 1 2 the charge was a hot check under \$500. And her testimony was that she took steps to get it expunged in order to get a notary 4 | license with Roy Scott. And she ended up getting that notary 5 license. 6 MR. COLTON: I think it's technically a theft by 7 check less than \$500. 8 THE COURT: Theft by check. 9 MR. COLTON: Misdemeanor. 10 THE COURT: And so you're saying she's testified that 11 it was expunged? MS. BOVE: 12 I don't know if that came out, but I know 13 that line of questioning was there. 14 MR. OGDEN: I do remember that, Your Honor. 15 know the law about expundements in impeachment. I have to 16 confess. So I don't know if that's appropriate or not. 17 THE COURT: Well regardless, I just don't remember it 18 being talked about being expunded. I didn't hear that. 19 could be --20 MR. OGDEN: I do think she needed it to get the 21 notary license or --22 Okay. THE COURT: 23 MR. OGDEN: -- something to that effect. THE COURT: 24 We can add that. Let's make sure, talk

25 \parallel to Ms. Means and make sure we have that in there.

1 matters to the jury, they've heard it. We'll instruct them on 2 that.

So then let's talk about the Defendant's prior convictions. We've got -- we've got it on Page 6:

"You've heard evidence that Defendant allegedly engaged in other conduct which is similar to the acts charged in the indictment. You may consider this evidence for its bearing on any matter to which you believe is relevant.

"However, evidence of other alleged acts on their own is not sufficient to prove the Defendant guilty of the crimes charged in the indictment. Bear in mind as you consider this evidence at all times, the Government has the burden of proofing that Defendant committed each of the elements of the offenses charged in the indictment.

"Of course, the fact that the Defendant may have previously committed an act similar to the one charged in this case does not mean that the Defendant necessarily committed the act charged in this case.

"Remember that you are here to decide whether the Government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant's guilty of the crimes charged in this case. The Defendant's not on trial for any act, conduct, or crime not charged in the indictment."

So we address it. We don't address it like we 1 2 typically would for impeachment, under impeachment by prior conviction. You all think about that. 4 (Pause) 5 THE COURT: You all think about that and look at the 6 rest of it. I'll give you about ten minutes, and then I'll 7 come back and you all can tell me what you all want to do. 8 If you have anything else -- and that'll -- yes, sir? MR. BERRY: I'm going to make it simple. 9 10 THE COURT: Okay. We don't need to have it listed in the 11 MR. BERRY: 12 impeachment by conviction. It says this is the --13 THE COURT: I agree. MR. BERRY: -- 414 instruction --14 15 THE COURT: Yeah. MR. BERRY: -- that we offered. It's one paragraph 16 saying you can use it for its bearing on --17 18 THE COURT: Any purpose. 19 MR. BERRY: -- any matter --20 THE COURT: That's right. 21 MR. BERRY: -- to which it is relevant, you believe 22 is relevant. And then we have three paragraphs saying but don't use it only by itself. 2.4 THE COURT: Which is -- exactly. And I think to put 25 it in there again was going to be dangerous.

MR. BERRY: And I just, I think it's fine as-is. And $2 \parallel$ so we don't need to argue about it. We're happy to concede that it doesn't need to go in the impeachment by conviction section.

> THE COURT: Defense agrees?

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MR. OGDEN: Yeah, Your Honor. I think it's as best as what we can come up with. Those last paragraphs as a curative instruction for all the '05 and 2015 things that came in.

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. COLTON: So I think it's the closest we can come 12 to a curative.

I agree. Okay. So you all take 10 THE COURT: 14 minutes. I'll come back. You're going to hit me with any highlights you have that you want changed that you think are 16 omitted or shouldn't be in there. Okay? And I'll be back no later than 10:30. And we got our clock fixed.

THE BAILIFF: All rise.

(Recess at 10:19 a.m./Reconvened at 10:33 a.m.)

(Outside the presence of the jury; defendant present)

THE COURT: All right. Outside the presence of the 22 jury, we're back in court. Mr. Renteria's here as well, of course. Mr. Berry, I don't know who's going to -- if anybody 24 wants to argue. Are you happy with the charge, or do you have 25 changes you'd like?

MR. BERRY: We had a few things that I would like to discuss.

> THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. BERRY: Starting on Page 12.

THE COURT: Page 12. Yes, sir.

MR. BERRY: Under the Count 2.

THE COURT: Make sure that mic's on you. If you'll

pull it towards you. I just want to make sure we get it all.

MR. BERRY: Under the Count 2.

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

The way we alleged it in the indictment MR. BERRY: 12 was that the felony offense that was committed was really just 13 Count 1. It's listed here as Count 1 and 4, and I think that's 14 because we might have erroneously submitted an instruction to 15 \parallel that effect. But we have asked Ms. Means to remove the or 16 Count 4 in the first paragraph under Count 2, and then in the first element, the or sex trafficked a minor in 1591. 18 \parallel that we should probably remove that because of the way the 19 indictment reads.

THE COURT: Okay. So let me back up. So that should 21 read Title 18 United States Code Section 2260(a) makes it a 22∥ crime to commit a felony offence involving a minor while being required to register as a sex offender. You should only consider this count if you find the Defendant is quilty of 25 Count 1?

MR. BERRY: Correct.

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THE COURT: If you find the Defendant is not quilty 3 of Count 1?

MR. BERRY: Of all of Count 1, I quess. I don't know if you want to get rid of the of all of. I don't really know 6 what that means.

THE COURT: Is that a pattern? Of all of? Of all of Count 1?

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: There is --

MR. BERRY: Maybe all of the element -- yeah. 11 think it's got to say not guilty of the count because it's beyond a reasonable doubt as to each element, not guilty to the 13 totality.

THE COURT: So what are we agreeing on?

MR. BERRY: I mean, I don't want to be pedantic, but I would get rid of, of all of Count 1. I would just say if you find the Defendant is not guilty of Count 1, then --

> THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BERRY: -- you should also find --

THE COURT: That's what I was going to do. Good. That works. Then you should find Defendant's not quilty of this count. For you to find the Defendant guilty of Count 2, you must be convinced that the Government has proved each of the following beyond a reasonable doubt. First, that the 25 Defendant produced child pornography in violation of Title 18

of the United States Code Section 2251A as charged in Count 1. 1 2 Second, right? 3 MR. BERRY: Correct. 4 THE COURT: That at the time the Defendant committed 5 a felony offense involving a minor by either producing child -by producing child pornography as charged in Count 1 he was 7 required to register as a sex offender. 8 MR. BERRY: Correct. 9 THE COURT: All right. And then the next line? 10 MR. BERRY: THE COURT: If you find the Defendant guilty on Count 11 $12 \parallel 1$ -- well we just threw it all in there, didn't we -- then the first element of the offense has been established. 14 MR. BERRY: Correct. 15 THE COURT: And is that? That's it, I think. MR. BERRY: That's it on that. 16 17 THE COURT: Mr. Ogden, any objection to that? 18 MR. OGDEN: No objection to taking out charges here. 19 THE COURT: Okay. My only question, I think as we know 20 MR. OGDEN: there's not a pattern instruction for this. 22 THE COURT: Right. 23 MR. OGDEN: The way that reads sort of suggests that 24 as a matter of law, the offense in the first element involves a

25 minor. As I read the statute, that would kind of render the

1 involving the minor surplusage. So I would think there would $2 \parallel$ have to be an extra element that says such offense involved a 3 minor because it --

> THE COURT: Okav.

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MR. OGDEN: The statute reads something to the akin 6 of, you know, it involves a minor under these titles, he was 7 required to register as a sex offender.

THE COURT: So you're saying say Title 18 of the United States Code Section 2260(A) makes it a crime to commit a 10∥ felony offense while being required to register as a sex offender?

MR. OGDEN: No, no, no. I think that part's right. 13 I think that part, makes it a felony offense, commit a felony 14 offense involving a minor while being required to register as a 15 sex offender, I think that's correct. It's just that the -there's not going to be any elements that involves a minor.

> THE COURT: We're still on Page 12, Count 2, right?

Correct, Your Honor. MR. OGDEN:

THE COURT: So what would you add, Mr. Ogden, or what 20 would you take out? Tell --

MR. OGDEN: I would say I would add --

THE COURT: A third element?

23 MR. OGDEN: A third element that says and such 24 offense involved a minor.

THE COURT: Okay. So that's already -- that's

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1 already in there in Count 1 on Page 10. First, that the
 2 Defendant employed, used, persuaded, induced, enticed, or
  coerced a minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct. So
 4 it's already taken care of.
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             MR. BERRY: Here's why that doesn't make sense.
                                                               2260
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 7
             THE COURT:
                        Right.
 8
             MR. BERRY:
                        -- says --
 9
             THE COURT:
                        Right.
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             MR. BERRY: -- you only get 10 extra years if you're
11 required to register as a sex offender and you commit a list of
12 these enumerated offenses. And then it lists it involving a
13 minor in 2251(a), necessarily involves a minor. So for them to
   find Count 1, they must have already concluded that the child
15 was under the age of 18.
16
             THE COURT:
                        Right.
17
             MR. BERRY:
                         It's redundant to ask them --
             THE COURT:
                        So --
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             MR. BERRY:
                        -- was it a minor --
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             THE COURT:
                         I agree with that, Mr. Ogden.
21 going to -- I'll --
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             MR. OGDEN:
                        Okay. Thank you, Judge.
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                         I'm not going to include that.
             THE COURT:
24
                         On Count --
             MR. OGDEN:
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             THE COURT: And so --
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On Count 2 --MR. OGDEN: 1 2 THE COURT: Hang on. Hang on a second. 3 I apologize. MR. OGDEN: 4 THE COURT: Are we still on Count 2? 5 MR. OGDEN: Yes, Judge. 6 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead. 7 MR. OGDEN: The last paragraph there I instruct you that aggravated sexual assault of a child that that sentence 8 there. 9 10 THE COURT: Yes, sir. MR. OGDEN: I'm not sure that's a legal question. 11 12 The Government has been, I think, proving the sex offender thing as sort of as an apprendi matter that would have to go before the jury. So I'm also not sure it's true as a matter of 15 | law that he be required to register for life. And we heard 16 testimony that's the case in this specific case. 17 THE COURT: Okay. So all this week while you've had 18 this, have you submitted anything to Ms. Means? 19 MR. OGDEN: No, Your Honor. These were just --20 THE COURT: All right. Go ahead. 21 MR. OGDEN: -- deletions, not additions. 22 MR. BERRY: I'm going to make this easy. delete it, Judge. I don't think we have to instruct the jury 24 on this. The Defendant admitted that he's a sex offender. 25 not worried about --

THE COURT: Okay. 1 2 MR. BERRY: -- a legal instruction telling them that. 3 THE COURT: So considering the surpluses then, it $4 \parallel$ will say a defendant's required to register if he is a sex 5 offender under Texas law. Sex offender is a person who has 6 been convicted of a qualifying sex offense. Right? And we're going to take out I instruct you. We're going to take out the 8 rest of that paragraph, which is the rest of that sentence. 9 MR. OGDEN: Thank you, Your Honor, because I think 10 that's --Is that right? Is that where we're 11 THE COURT: 12 going? 13 MR. OGDEN: Okay. THE COURT: That's what we'll do there. Mr. Berry, 14 15 I'm back to you. What other issues do you have? And I'll take Mr. Ogden as he has issues with those, with your issues. And 17 then he may have some of his own. 18 MR. BERRY: So if you would turn to Page 14, Your 19 Honor. 20 THE COURT: Yes, sir. MR. BERRY: So now we're under Count 3 on the 21 22 elements. 23 THE COURT: Right. 24 At the very bottom, right above Count 4, MR. BERRY:

25 it says the term production includes copying or downloading

1 visual depictions from another source. That is a correct 2 statement of the law. I find this somewhat confusing because in the elements themselves, we never use the word production.

And again, this is being a little bit pedantic. 5 say produced and we say producing. And then down at the bottom we say the term production includes. I am concerned that a juror will look at that and try to go back and find that word and say well it doesn't say production anywhere.

So I would advise, I would recommend and advocate for $10 \parallel$ changing the term, I would say the terms produced or producing, or and producing includes copying, downloading, whatever. 12 that that would be also an accurate statement of the law, and 13 more consistent with the verbiage used above.

THE COURT: You say the term producing?

MR. BERRY: The terms produced and producing because you say produced in the second paragraph of the second element, and we say producing in the third element. But we never say the word production.

> THE COURT: Mr. Ogden?

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MR. BERRY: For Count 3.

MR. OGDEN: I think that's fine. I'm sort of confused by it myself. But that's fine.

Yeah, yeah. No, I get it. I get it. THE COURT: 24 we're going to say in that last sentence under Count 4, Page --25 I'm sorry, above Count 4, Page 14, the terms produced and

1 producing include copying or downloading visual depictions from 2 another source. 3 MR. BERRY: Correct, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Okay. 5 MR. BERRY: Thank you. 6 THE COURT: Thank you. 7 MR. BERRY: I realize it's a small thing, but --8 THE COURT: That's all right. 9 MR. BERRY: -- it's one of those things that I think 10 jurors get hung up on sometimes. All right. What's next, Mr. Berry? 11 THE COURT: 12 I don't think we have anything else. MR. BERRY: We're good with everything else, Judge, including the special interrogatory. 14 15 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Ogden, do you have anything? MR. OGDEN: Your Honor, just a couple things I think 16 17 we would argue for deletion, I suppose. THE COURT: 18 Okay. 19 MR. OGDEN: On Page 10, Count 1, the "in deciding" 20 paragraph. 21 THE COURT: Okay. Hang on. Okay. "In deciding 22 whether the Government" -- okay, go ahead. 23 I went through the pattern instruction. MR. OGDEN: 24 I might have missed it. I don't know if that's in there. If

25 it is, it's the standard instruction. I just didn't see it.

1 I'm not sure where that paragraph comes from. 2 THE COURT: They come from the pattern? 3 MR. BERRY: What are we talking about? Page 10, the "in deciding" paragraph. 4 MR. OGDEN: 5 MR. BERRY: What are you -- what's the discrepancy 6 with it? 7 MR. OGDEN: Well, I'm just not sure where that comes 8 from or if that's the pattern. 9 MR. BERRY: It's not the pattern. 10 (Pause) MS. BOVE: Your Honor, if I could. 11 I believe the 12 paragraph we're referring to was submitted by the Government. When you first provided jury instructions, you provided our suggestions. And the next draft was provided to Counsel, and that's what we're referring to there. THE COURT: (Indiscernible). 16 17 MS. BOVE: It is not, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: So, Mr. Ogden, when you look at this "in 19 deciding whether the Government has proven that the" -- do you 20 disagree with this? 21 MR. OGDEN: I'm not sure. In the pattern 22 instructions, there's a case McGee (phonetic) that what it sounds like the summary is is that a jury has to decide whether 24 there is sufficient evidence to draw the inference between the

25 production and the solicitation, something to that effect.

1 not sure this accurately states what the law --

THE COURT: Okay. So here's what I'm going to do. I'm going to take a five-minute break. I want you to submit in 4 writing what you want, not do this orally like this.

> MR. OGDEN: Okay.

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THE COURT: This is why I gave you a week to be $7 \parallel$ working with Ms. Means, feeding her information. We do like 8 this, we don't like this, we're going to object to this, we're not going to object to this. We like this, we want this 10 omitted. That's just too easy. This is too difficult.

So, Mr. Ogden, write that out so that we'll have what 12 you want. It will also preserve your objection if I disagree 13 with it.

MR. OGDEN: Your Honor, all I'm arguing for is 15 deletion of it.

THE COURT: Deletion of what?

MR. OGDEN: The whole in deciding paragraph.

THE COURT: The whole paragraph?

MR. OGDEN: Yes. That's the part that doesn't appear 20 in the 5th Circuit instructions.

THE COURT: Okay. But you said instead, there's 22 something else that --

MR. OGDEN: No, no, no. I don't think the jury needs 24 to be instructed on anything else. I think it's a common 25 enough parlance.

THE COURT: Right. So you want -- let me back up. 1 2 You want after first, second, and third, you want to go to the term computer means an electronic magnetic, that? 4 MR. OGDEN: I believe that's how the 5th pattern 5 instructions are. It might be in a different --6 THE COURT: All right. So, Ms. Means. What's your 7 next? 8 MR. OGDEN: Your Honor, we would -- the Court's already ruled on this. And it -- Count 4 is the pattern 10 \parallel instruction. So I think the Court's already ruled on this. 11 think the affecting interstate commerce misstates Lopez. 12 think it should say substantial. It's the pattern instruction. 13 I believe the Court's already ruled on that. So I just wanted that to be clear for the record. 15 THE COURT: Thank you. MR. OGDEN: I don't think we've ever --16 17 THE COURT: Hang on. Mr. Berry, you disagree with 18 him on that, right? 19 MR. BERRY: I'm not even sure what the argument is 20 right now. 21 THE COURT: The argument is that it should state on Count 4 over on Page 16, right, Mr. Ogden? 23 MR. OGDEN: I believe I have --24 THE COURT: 15? 25 MR. OGDEN: Oh, no, no. I see where you're

looking. Yes, Your Honor. Well, it cross-references --1 2 THE COURT: It does. 3 -- the previous. MR. OGDEN: 4 THE COURT: Yeah, it does. 5 MR. OGDEN: It is what it is. I just don't think the 6 pattern ones incorporate Lopez in the correct way. 7 THE COURT: I see. But the pattern's there. 8 overrule that request. 9 MR. OGDEN: Thank you, Judge. On the consent thing, 10 \parallel I don't think anybody's ever argued that. I think --11 THE COURT: Wait, wait. Where are we on 12 consent thing? 13 I apologize. Page 19. MR. OGDEN: THE COURT: Consent is not an offense. A minor's 14 15 willingness to engage in sexual activity is irrelevant because by law, a minor is unable to consent to sexual activity. 16 17 MR. OGDEN: That's certainly true. I just don't 18 think we've -- it would be very disingenuous if we had ever 19 argued anything like that. 20 THE COURT: I see. 21 MR. OGDEN: I don't think we did. MR. BERRY: I think it should stay in, Your Honor. 22 23 We asked the Veneer (phonetic) panel about whether they could $24 \parallel$ follow the law with regards to that, and the Defense asked him 25 whether he was scared of the Defendant, which is an insinuation 1 when he says it wasn't until something happened, or until that 2 happened.

But the very questions suggest to them hey, I mean, 4 you're not scared of this guy. Like,, you did this willingly. 5 You consented to all this. What's the big deal.

THE COURT: I took it that way, as well. But let me -- do either of you have authority for me, any case law?

MR. OGDEN: Just to be clear, Your Honor, we certainly did not mean it that way. I think that --

THE COURT: That is the way -- I mean, I'll just frankly, honestly tell you that's the way I took it. I thought okay, this is where we're going. 12

MR. OGDEN: But just to --

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THE COURT: But then after that, you left it alone. I guess there's not a lot more you can do with that.

MR. OGDEN: Well, I thought of it as an argument by inference that if he wasn't afraid, there wasn't a reason to be 18 afraid. I didn't think of that as consent. But --

THE COURT: All right. Well, I'll overrule the objection to the consent is not a defense. That one sentence, 21 we'll leave that in.

MR. OGDEN: And, Your Honor, lastly on Page 16, the 23 cell phone as a faculty of interstate commerce facility.

2.4 THE COURT: Let's go back. 16. At the bottom of the 25 page?

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MR. OGDEN: Yes, Your Honor. Again, last thing here.
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 2 To me that's -- I believe that is a pattern instruction, if I'm
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             MR. BERRY: It comes from a Fifth Circuit case called
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   U.S. v. Runyan, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Can we get a cite? Do you have a cite?
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             MR. BERRY: I got the name. I don't have the cite
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   off the top of my head, Judge.
             THE COURT: You've got the style but not the cite?
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10 We'll find it. Ms. Means will find it.
             MR. BERRY: I'll pull you <u>U.S. v. Runyan</u>.
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             THE COURT:
                         Okay. That's pretty good. But it rhymes
13 with bunyan, so it's easy to remember, right?
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             MR. BERRY: Yeah, something like that. It's because
15 I've cited it to this Court many times over the last decade.
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             THE COURT: So that's at 290 F.3d 223. That's a 2002
17 case. And there are also pattern instructions. So I'll
18 overrule the objection, or the request to remove that,
19 Mr. Ogden.
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             MR. OGDEN: Thank you, Your Honor. And that's all I
21 have. I apologize for --
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             THE COURT:
                        No.
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             MR. OGDEN:
                        -- doing this --
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             THE COURT:
                         It's all good.
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             MR. OGDEN:
                        -- now.
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THE COURT: No, it's all right. My intentions were 2 \parallel not clearly defined, I'm sure. So as to back to Page 10, the Court will remove this paragraph. I'll grant that request and 4 objection by the Defense. We'll stick with merely the pattern. The Government is certainly entitled to argue the case how they want to argue it. And I'll remove --

MR. BERRY: And just to be -- I'm sorry.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Yeah, go ahead.

MR. BERRY: And just to be clear on 10, this is the additional language that we submitted regarding for the purpose of the Defense has specifically requested that that be removed. 12 Correct?

THE COURT: Where it says in deciding?

MR. BERRY: Yeah.

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THE COURT: Whether the Government, that entire 16 paragraph?

MR. OGDEN: Correct. I did -- I know he's trying to 18 \parallel make this clear for the record. I -- yes, we are requesting 19 the removal of that paragraph like the Court was --

THE COURT: That's exactly -- oh, I'm sorry. didn't realize what you were saying.

MR. BERRY: That's all I want in the record, Judge.

THE COURT: That's exactly right. It's granting 24 their objection and -- to that language, and their request to 25 \parallel have it removed. I'm granting it and removing it.

Now, Mr. Berry, with that, is the Government happy? 1 2 MR. BERRY: Yes. 3 THE COURT: I want everybody to be happy. Mr. Ogden, you're happy with that, knowing with the objections and all 5 that? 6 MR. BERRY: Sure. 7 Generally speaking or with --MR. OGDEN: In life or in love? Yes. 8 MR. BERRY: 9 THE COURT: The charge. 10 MR. OGDEN: We have nothing further on that, Judge. 11 THE COURT: Okay. I appreciate the humor. All 12 right. So, now, can we go make copies of that? Do you need me 13 to help you with that one? 14 THE CLERK: Yeah. 15 THE COURT: Because I can tell you exactly what I 16 want. 17 (Pause) THE COURT: Okay. So she's going to go make copies 18 19 for everybody. One change that I'm making to what we talked 20 about a moment ago, Mr. Berry, on Page 14, it'll say on that right above Count 4 where it says -- it's now going to say the term produced includes copying or downloading visual depictions 23 from another source. 24 We've already defined producing on Page, my Page 12.

25 It's at the bottom of Count 1 above Count 2. The term

1 producing means producing, directing, manufacturing, issuing, 2 publishing, or advertising. I don't want to define producing two different ways in the same charge.

> MR. BERRY: Okav.

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THE COURT: So that's what we'll do there. anybody wants to point to that in argument, you're welcome to. I just don't think we should --

MR. BERRY: I'm not going to belabor it, Judge.

THE COURT: Putting any inconstancy in there. Well, 10 all right. So, Mr. Berry, who's arguing for the Government?

MR. BERRY: Alicia will, Ms. Bove will be arguing 12 first. We would like 40 minutes divided 30 and 10. And I will 13 be arguing rebuttal.

THE COURT: Mr. Colton, what's the Defense? 15 Mr. Velasquez, you're going to argue the whole time?

MR. VELASQUEZ: Yes, Your Honor.

17 THE COURT: Okay. You don't want to split it up at 18 all?

> MR. VELASOUEZ: No.

THE COURT: And you're 40? Forty is good for you?

MR. VELASQUEZ: Yeah, that's plenty.

THE COURT: With 40, I'll give you a five-minute warning for you, Mr. Velasquez. And I'll give you a two. And I'll give you a countdown from 15 seconds. But we all know how 25 we do this here. We -- when I say stop, we stop. Not another

1 syllable. It would be unfair to Mr. Fedock who's the one $2 \parallel \text{person I've had to cut off mid-syllable ever, if I allowed}$ anybody to do that. It would be unfair to each other, as well. And that's plenty of time.

Ms. Bove, how much on that? You're 30 minutes. want, how much of a warning do you want? Two minutes, three minutes, five minutes?

MS. BOVE: No strong feelings on that, Your Honor.

MR. BERRY: Two minutes.

THE COURT: Two? And, Mr. Berry?

MR. BERRY: Two.

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THE COURT: Two. You got it. All right. Very good.

And just to be clear, remind us, Your MR. BERRY: Honor, and Ms. Bove, help me remember the way you do the counting. If we don't use -- if she doesn't use all of her 30, explain that again.

THE COURT: It's pretty simple. So actually, you 18 look at it as the whole is 40, right? You got to use half of 19 your time or you start losing ground because you're opening, and they have to have an opportunity to rebut. And if you're not going to give them an opportunity to rebut, we're going to 22 take time away.

So once you're past 20, then there's nothing more to 24 worry about. If you stop short, then he gets two minutes less, 25 or one minute less, or whatever it is. Does that make sense?

MS. BOVE: It does.

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THE COURT: Okay. That way it's fair, so you have an 3 opportunity to rebut their opening. That's what an old judge 4 used to call fully opening. And I just, I told him one time, I 5 said Judge, I don't understand what that means. I kind of 6 think I do. But I don't really know. So that's what I try to do. I picked that up from another judge or two. And so we 8 require the Government to do their at last half.

I have seen once or twice, I wasn't involved in the 10 trial, I have seen once or twice where the Government sat down 11 after about two minutes of a 45-minute argument. And there's 12 just nothing to rebut there. So that would be pretty silly 13 anyway.

MS. BOVE: That will not be the case.

THE COURT: All right. Now, if you take -- if you go 16 past your 30, I don't --

MS. BOVE: I mean, it --

THE COURT: -- get the hook for you because you're 19 the opening. I get the hook for these two guys. But --

MR. BERRY: No worries.

THE COURT: -- you're taking time from Mr. Berry. 22 he may be pretty upset.

MS. BOVE: Understood, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So this will take us a 25 good 10 minutes I think to make these copies. And then we'll

come back and do that. Thank you all.

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(Recess at 10:59 a.m./Reconvened at 11:17 a.m.)

(Outside the presence of the jury, defendant present)

THE COURT: All right. We're ready. We think we're ready. Mr. Berry, anything from the Government? Any issues?

> MR. BERRY: No, sir.

THE COURT: Mr. Colton, any issues from the Defense?

MR. COLTON: I don't believe so, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. We're all here outside the presence. Mr. Renteria is here. We're going to bring the jury in and argue this case. Let's rise for the jury.

(Jury in at 11:19 a.m.)

THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated. You should have in your chair a copy of the Court's instructions to the 15∥ jury.

Members of the jury, in any jury trial there are in 17 effect two judges. I'm one of the judges. The other is the $18 \parallel \text{jury}$. It's my duty to preside over the trial and to decide 19 what evidence is proper for your consideration. And it's also 20 my duty at the end of the trial to explain to you the rules of law that you must follow, and apply, in arriving at your 22 verdict.

First, I'll give you some general instructions which 24 apply in every case, for example instructions about burden of 25 proof and how to judge the believability of witnesses.

1 I'll give you some specific rules of law about this particular 2 case. And finally, I'll explain to you the procedures you 3 should follow in your deliberations.

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You as jurors are the judges of the facts. But in 5 determining what actually happened, that is in reaching your 6 decision as to the facts, it is your sworn duty to follow all of the rules of law as I explain them to you. You have no right to disregard or give special attention to any one instruction, or to question the wisdom or correctness of any 10 rule I may state to you.

You must not substitute or follow your own notion or 12 opinion as to what the law is or ought to be. It's your duty to apply the law as I explain it to you, regardless of the consequences. It's also your duty to base your verdict solely 15 upon the evidence without prejudice or sympathy.

You're to decide this case only on the evidence which 17 | has been admitted into court during trial. That was the promise you made and the oath you took before being accepted by the parties as jurors. And they have the right to expect 20 nothing less.

The indictment, or formal charges, against the 22 Defendant are not evidence of guilt. Indeed, the Defendant is presumed by the law to be innocent. The Defendant begins with $24 \parallel$ a clean slate. The law does not require the Defendant to prove 25 his innocense or produce any evidence at all. The Government

1 has the burden of proving the Defendant quilty beyond a 2 reasonable doubt. And if it fails to do so, you must acquit 3 the Defendant.

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While the Government's burden of proof is a strict or 5 heavy burden, it is not necessary that the Defendant's guilt be proved beyond all possible doubt. It's only required that the Government's proof exclude any reasonable doubt concerning the Defendant's guilt.

A reasonable doubt is a doubt based upon reason and 10 common sense after careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence in the case. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt therefore is proof of such a convincing character that you would be willing to rely and act upon it without hesitation in 14 making the most important decisions of your own affairs.

As I told you earlier, it is your duty to determine 16 the facts. To do so, you must consider only the evidence presented during the trial. Evidence is the sworn testimony of $18 \parallel$ the witnesses and the exhibits. The questions, statements, 19 \parallel objections, and arguments made by the lawyers are not evidence.

The function of the lawyers is to point out those things that are most significant or most helpful to their side of the case, and in so doing, to call your attention to certain facts or inferences that might otherwise escape your notice. In the final analysis, however, it is your own recollection and interpretation of the evidence that controls in the case.

1 the lawyers say is not binding upon you.

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During the trial, I sustained objections to certain 3 questions. You must disregard those questions entirely. $4 \parallel$ not speculate as to what the witness would have said if 5 permitted to answer the question. Your verdict must be based 6 solely on the legally admissible evidence and testimony.

Also, do not assume from anything I may have done or said during the trial that I have any opinion concerning any of the issues in this case. Except for the instructions to you on the law, you should disregard anything I may have said during the trial in arriving at your own verdict.

In considering the evidence, you are permitted to 13 draw such reasonable inferences from the testimony and exhibits as you feel are justified in the light of common experience. In other words, you may make deductions and reach conclusions that reason and common sense lead you to draw from the facts which have been established by the evidence.

Do not be concerned about whether the evidence is 19 direct evidence or circumstantial evidence. You should consider and weigh all of the evidence that was presented to you. Direct evidence is the testimony of one who asserts actual knowledge of a fact such as an eye witness.

Circumstantial evidence is proof of a chain of events 24 and circumstances indicating that something is or is not a fact. Law makes no distinction between the weight to be given

1 to either direct or circumstantial evidence. But the law 2 requires that you, after weighing all of the evidence, whether direct or circumstantial, be convinced of the guilt of the 4 Defendant beyond a reasonable doubt before you can find him 5 guilty.

Certain charts and summaries of other records have been received into evidence. They should be considered like any other evidence in the case. You should give them only such weight as you think they deserve. The underlying records are 10 the best evidence of what occurred.

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I remind you that it is your job to decide whether 12 the Government has proved the guilt of the Defendant beyond a 13 reasonable doubt. In doing so, you must consider all of the evidence. This does not mean, however, that you must accept all of the evidence as true or accurate. You're the sole judges of the credibility or believability of each witness and the weight to be given to each witnesses' testimony.

An important part of your job will be making 19 \parallel judgments about the testimony of the witnesses, including the Defendant, who testified here, testified in this case. should decide whether you believe all, some part, or none of what each person had to say, and how important that testimony was.

In making that decision, I'd suggest that you ask 25 yourself some questions. Did the witness impress you as

1 honest. Did the witness have any particular reason not to tell $2 \parallel$ the truth. Did the witness have a personal interest in the outcome of the case. Did the witness have any relationship 4 with either the Government or the Defense. Did the witness 5 seem to have a good memory.

Did the witness clearly see or hear the things about which he or she testified. Did the witness have the opportunity and ability to understand the questions clearly and answer them directly. Did the witness' testimony differ from 10 the testimony of other witnesses.

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These are the few of the considerations that will 12 help you determine the accuracy of what each witness said. testimony of the Defendant should be weighed and its credibility evaluated in the same way as that of any other witness. Your job is to think about the testimony of each 16 witness you have heard and decide how much you believe of what 17 each witness had to say.

It making up your mind in reaching your verdict, do 19 not make any decision simply because there were more witnesses 20 on one side than on the other. Do not reach your conclusion on a particular point just because there were more witnesses testifying for one side on that point. You'll always bear in mind, and the law never imposes upon a Defendant in a criminal 24 case the burden or duty of calling any witnesses or producing 25 any evidence.

You have been told that the witness, Stepmother of 2 Victim-1 [redacted], was convicted in 2017 of a drug offense. And Norma Madrid was convicted of a misdemeanor theft by check 4 less than \$500. A conviction is a factor you may consider in 5 deciding whether to believe that witness, but it does not 6 necessarily destroy the witness' credibility. It has been brought to your attention only because you may wish to consider it when you decide whether you believe the witnesses' testimony. It's not evidence of anything else.

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During the trial, you heard the testimony of Gibran 11 Ali who expressed opinions concerning computer forensics and child exploitation investigations, and the testimony of Jason White concerning DNA evidence. If scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge might assist the jury in understanding the evidence, or in determining a fact in issue, a witness qualified by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education may testify and state an opinion concerning such 18 matters.

Merely because such a witness has expressed an opinion does not mean, however, that you must accept this opinion. You should judge such testimony like any other testimony. You may accept it or reject it and give it as much weight as you think it deserves considering the witness' education and experience, the soundness of the reasons given 25 for the opinion, and all the other -- all other evidence in the case.

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You've heard evidence that the Defendant allegedly engaged in other conduct which was similar to the acts charged 4 in the indictment. You may consider this evidence for its 5 bearing on any matter to which you believe is relevant. However, evidence of other alleged acts on their own is not sufficient to prove the Defendant guilty of the crimes charged in the indictment.

Bear in mind as you consider this evidence at all $10\,\parallel$ times the Government has the burden of proving the Defendant 11 committed each of the elements of the offenses charged in the 12 indictment. Of course, the fact that the Defendant may have 13 previously committed an act similar to the one charged in this case does not mean that the Defendant necessarily committed the 15 act charged in this case.

Remember that you are here to decide whether the 17 Government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant is guilty of the crimes charged in the case. 19∥ Defendant is not on trial for any act, conduct, or crime not 20 charged in the indictment.

You're here to decide whether the Government has 22∥proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant is guilty of any of the crimes charged. The Defendant is not on trial for any act, conduct, or offense not alleged in the indictment. 25 \parallel Neither are you called upon to return a verdict as to the guilt $1 \parallel$ of any other person or persons not on trial as the Defendant in 2 this case except as you are otherwise instructed.

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If the Defendant is found guilty, it will my duty to $4 \parallel$ decide what the punishment will be. You should not be 5 concerned with punishment in any way. It should not enter your 6 consideration or discussion. You'll note that the indictment charges that the offenses were committed on or about specify dates. The Government does not have to prove that the crimes were committed on those exact dates so long as the Government 10∥proves beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant committed the crimes on dates reasonably near October 4th, 2020, October 27th, 2020, and September 1st, 2020 through October 27th, 2020, the dates stated in the indictment.

A separate crime is charged in each count of the indictment. Each count and the evidence pertaining to it should be considered separately. The fact that you may find the Defendant quilty or not quilty as to one of the crimes 18 charged should not control your verdict as to any other.

The indictment contains multiple counts which read as follows: Count 1, that on or about October 4th, 2020, in the Western District of Texas, the Defendant Martin Renteria did employ, use, persuade, induce, entice, and coerce a minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing a visual depiction of such conduct using materials 25 that have been shipped, I'm sorry, mailed, shipped, and

1 transported in and affecting interstate and foreign commerce by any means including by computer in violation of Title 18 of the United States Code, Sections 2251(a), 2251(e), and 3559(e). Excuse me.

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Count 2, that on or about October 4th, 2020, in the Western District of Texas, the Defendant Martin Renteria, an individual required by federal or other law to register as a sex offender committed a felony offense involving a minor under Title 18 United States Code Section 2251(a), all in violation of Title 18 United States Code Section 2260(a).

Count 3, that on or about October 27th, 2020, in the 12 Western District of Texas, the Defendant Martin Renteria did knowingly possess a visual depiction of a prepubescent minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct which had been mailed, shipped, and transported in interstate and foreign commerce, was produced using materials which have been shipped and transported in interstate and foreign commerce, the production of which involved use of prepubescent minors engaging in sexually explicit conduct in violation of Title 18 United States Code Sections -- I'm sorry, Section -- yeah, Sections 2252(a)(4) and 18 U.S.C. Section 2252(b)(2).

Count 4, from on or about September 1st, 2020 through on or about October 27th, 2020, within the Western District of Texas in and affecting interstate commerce, the Defendant 25 Martin Renteria did knowingly recruit, entice, harbor,

1 transport, provide, obtain, maintain, solicit, and patronize 2 Victim-1 [redacted], a person under the age of 14 years old, having had a reasonable opportunity to observe Victim-1 [redacted], and in knowing and reckless disregard that Victim-1 [redacted] was under the age of 18 years of age, years old, and knowing and in reckless disregard that Victim-1 [redacted] would be caused to engage in a commercial sex act, and knowing and in reckless disregard that force, threats of force, fraud, and coercion, and any combination of such means would be used to cause Victim-1 [redacted] to engage in a commercial sex act, all in violation of Title 18 United States Code Sections 12 1591(a)(1), (b)(1), and (c).

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Title 18 United States Code Section 2251(a) makes it a crime to employ, use, persuade, induce, entice, and coerce any minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing a visual depiction of such conduct. For you to find the Defendant guilty of Count 1, you must be convinced that the Government has proved each of the following 19 beyond a reasonable doubt.

First, that the Defendant employed, used, persuaded, induced, enticed, or coerced a minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct. Second, that the Defendant acted with the purpose of producing a visual depiction of such conduct. third, that the visual depiction was produced using materials that have been mailed, shipped, or transported in or affecting

1 interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by 2 computer.

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The term computer means an electronic, magnetic, 4 potical, electrochemical, or other high-speed data processing 5 device performing logical, arithmetic, or storage functions and includes any data storage facility or communication facility directly related to or operating in conjunction with such device, but such term does not include an automated typewriter or typesetter, a portable hand-held calculator, or other 10 similar device.

Visual depiction includes undeveloped film and 12 videotape, data stored on computer disc or by electronic means that is capable of conversion into a visual image, and data that is capable of conversion into a visual image that has been transmitted by any means, whether or not stored in a permanent 16 format.

The term minor means any person under the age of 18 18 years. Sexually explicit conduct means actual or simulated 19 sexual intercourse including genital to genital, oral to genital, anal to genital, or oral to anal whether between persons of the same or opposite sex, bestiality, masturbation, sadistic or masochistic abuse, or lascivious exhibition of the genitals or pubic area of any person.

Be cautioned that not ever exposure of the genitals 25 or pubic area constitutes lascivious exhibition. Whether a

1 visual depiction constitutes a lascivious exhibition requires a 2 consideration of the overall content of the material.

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You may consider such factors as: one, whether the 4 focal point of the visual depiction is on the child's genitalia 5 or pubic area; two, whether the setting of the depiction is sexually suggestive, that is in a place or pose associated with sexual activity; three, whether the child is depicted in an unnatural pose or inappropriate attire considering the age of the child; four, whether the child is fully or partially nude; five, whether the visual depiction suggests sexual coyness or a willingness to engage in sexual activity; and six, whether the depiction is designed to elicit a sexual response in the viewer. This list is not exhaustive, and no single factor is dispositive.

The term producing means producing, directing, 16 manufacturing, issuing, publishing, or advertising. Interstate commerce means commerce or travel between one state, territory, or possession of the United States and another state, territory, or possession of the United States including the 20 District of Columbia.

Foreign commerce means commerce or travel between any part of the United States including its territorial waters and any other country including its territorial waters.

Title 18 United States Code Section 2260(a) makes it 25 a crime to commit a felony offense involving a minor while

1 being required to register as a sex offender. You should only 2 consider this count if you find the Defendant is guilty of Count 1. If you find the Defendant is not guilty of Count 1, 4 then you should also find the Defendant is not quilty of this 5 count.

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For you to find the Defendant quilty of Count 2, you must be convinced that the Government has proved each of the following beyond a reasonable doubt. First that the Defendant produced child pornography in violation of Title 18 United States Code Section 2251(a) as charged in Count 1. And second, that at the time the Defendant committed a felony offense involving a minor by producing child pornography as charged in Count 1, he was required to register as a sex offender by federal or state law.

If you find the Defendant guilty of Count 1, then the 16 first element of this offense has been established. Defendant is required to register if he is a sex offender under Texas law. A sex offender is a person who has been convicted 19 of a qualifying sex offense.

Title 18 United States Code Section 2252(a)(4)(B) makes it a crime to knowingly possess matter that contains any visual depiction of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct that has been mailed, shipped, or transported using any means or facility of or in, or affecting interstate or foreign 25 commerce, or which was produced using materials that had been

so mailed, shipped, or transported by any means including by computer.

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For you to find the Defendant guilty of Count 3, you $4\parallel$ must be convinced that the Government has proved each of the $5 \parallel$ following beyond a reasonable doubt. First, that the Defendant knowingly possessed one or more books, magazines, periodicals, films, videotapes, or other matters that contain any visual depiction of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct as alleged in the indictment.

Second, that the items were mailed, shipped, or 11 transported using any means or facility of or in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, or that the items were produced using material that had been mailed, shipped, or transported by any means of or in, or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, including by computer.

Third, that the producing of such visual depiction involved the use of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct. Fourth, that such visual depiction was of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct. And fifth, that the 20 Defendant knew that such visual depiction was of such sexually explicit conduct, and that at least one of the persons engaged in sexually explicit conduct and such visual depiction was a 23 minor.

The definitions of visual depiction, minor, sexually 25 explicit conduct, interstate commerce, and foreign commerce

1 provided in Counts -- provided for in Counts 1 and 2 apply to 2 Count 3, as well. The term produced includes copying or downloading visual depictions from another source.

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Title 18 United States Code Section 1591(a)(1) makes 5 it a crime for anyone knowingly in or affecting interstate or 6 foreign commerce to recruit, entice, harbor, transport, provide, obtain, advertise, maintain, patronize, or solicit a person knowing or in reckless disregard for the fact that means of force, threats of force, fraud or coercion, or any combination would be used to cause such persons to engage in a commercial sex act, or knowing that the person was under the 12 age of 18 would be caused to engage in a commercial sex act.

For you to find the Defendant guilty of Count 4, you must be convinced that the Government has proved all of the following beyond a reasonable doubt. First, that the Defendant knowingly recruited, harbored, transported, provided, obtained, advertised, maintained, patronized, and solicited by any means 18 Victim-1 [redacted].

Second, that the Defendant committed such act knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that the person had not obtained the age of 18 years, and would be caused to engage in a commercial sex act. And third, that the Defendant's acts were in or affected interstate or foreign commerce.

Commercial sex act means any sex act on account of 25 \parallel which anything of value is given to or received by any person. 1 In determining whether the Defendant's conduct was in or $2 \parallel$ affected interstate or foreign commerce, you may consider whether the Defendant used means or facilities of interstate $4 \parallel$ commerce such as telephones, the internet, or hotels that 5 serviced interstate travelers, or whether his conduct substantially affected interstate commerce by virtue of the fact that he purchased items to have moved in interstate commerce.

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If the Government proves beyond a reasonable doubt 10 \parallel that the Defendant had a reasonable opportunity to observe the person recruited, enticed, harbored, transported, provided, obtained, advertised, maintained, patronized, or solicited, then the Government does not have to prove that the Defendant knew that the person had not obtained the age of 18 years.

Coercion means: A, threats of serious harm to or 16 physical restraint against any person; B, any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical 19 restraint against any person; or, C, the abuse or threatened abuse of law or the legal process, whether administrative, civil, or criminal in any manner, or for any purpose for which the law was not designed in order to exert pressure on another person to cause that person to take some action, or refrain from taking some action.

Serious harm means any harm, whether physical or non-

1 physical including psychological, financial, or reputational 2 harm that is sufficiently serious under all the surrounding circumstances to compel a reasonable person of the same 4 background and in the same circumstances to perform or to 5 continue performing commercial sexual activity in order to 6 avoid incurring that harm.

The definitions of interstate commerce and foreign commerce provided for in Counts 1 and 2 apply to Count 4, as Commerce includes travel, trade, transportation, and communication. Affecting commerce means that there is any affect on -- I'm sorry, at all on interstate or foreign 12 commerce, however minimal.

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A cellular telephone and the internet are both facilities in interstate or foreign commerce. If you find for example that a cellular phone was used to produce the visual depiction in question, and that the cellular phone was manufactured or of somewhere outside of Texas, then that is 18 sufficient to satisfy this element.

You have been instructed that your verdict, whether it is guilty or not guilty, must be unanimous. The following instruction applies to the unanimity requirement as to Count 4. Count 4 of the indictment accuses the Defendant of committing the crimes of sex trafficking in nine different ways.

The first is that the Defendant recruited. 25 \parallel that the Defendant harbored. The third is that the Defendant 1 transported. The fourth is that the Defendant provided. The $2 \parallel$ fifth is that the Defendant obtained. The sixth is that the 3 Defendant advertised. The seventh is that the Defendant The eighth is that the Defendant patronized. The 5 ninth is that the Defendant solicited.

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The Government does not have to prove all of these for you to return a guilty verdict on this charge. beyond a reasonable doubt on one is enough. But in order to return a quilty verdict, all of you must agree that the same 10 \parallel one has been proved. All of you must agree that the Government 11 proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant recruited, 12 or all of you must agree that the Government proved beyond a 13 reasonable doubt that the Defendant harbored, or all of you must agree that the Government proved beyond a reasonable doubt 15 that the Defendant transported, or all of you must agree that the Government proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant provided, or all of you must agree that the 18 Government proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant 19∥ obtained, or all of you must agree that the Government proved 20 beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant advertised, or all of you must agree that the Government proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant maintained, or all of you must agree that the Government proved beyond a reasonable doubt 24 that the Defendant patronized, or all of you must agree that 25 the Government proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the

1 Defendant solicited.

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The word knowingly as that term has been used from 3 time to time in these instructions means that the act was done $4 \parallel$ voluntarily and intentionally, not because of mistake or 5 accident. Possession as that term is used in these instructions may be one of two kinds, actual possession or constructive possession.

A person who knowingly has direct physical control over a thing at a given time is in actual possession of it. 10∥ person who, although not in actual possession, knowingly has both the power and the intention at a given time to exercise dominion or control over a thing, either directly or through 13 another person or persons, is in constructive possession of it.

Possession may be sole or joint. If one person alone 15 | has actual or constructive possession of a thing, possession is sole. If two or more persons share actual or constructive possession of a thing, possession is joint. You may find that the element of possession is present if you find beyond a 19 reasonable doubt that the Defendant had actual or constructive 20 possession, either alone or jointly with others.

It is reasonable to infer that a person ordinarily intends the natural and probable consequences of his knowing acts. The jury may draw the inference that the accused intended all of the consequences which one standing in like circumstances, and possessing like knowledge should reasonably 1 have expected to result from any intention act or conscious 2 omission. Any such inference drawn is entitled to be considered by the jury in determining whether or not the Government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the 5 Defendant possessed the required criminal intent.

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A minor's willingness to engage in sexual activity is irrelevant because by law, a minor is unable to consent to sexual activity.

To reach a verdict, whether it is guilty or not 10∥ guilty, all of you must agree. Your verdict must be unanimous on each count of the indictment. You're deliberations will be 12 secret. You will never have to explain your verdict to anyone. It is your duty to consult with one another and to deliberate in an effort to reach an agreement if you can do so.

Each of you must decide the case for yourself, but only after an impartial consideration of the evidence with your fellow jurors. During the deliberations, during your 18 deliberations, you do not hesitate to reexamine your opinions, 19 your own opinions, and change your mind if convinced that you 20 were wrong. But do not give up your honest beliefs as to the weight or effect of the evidence solely because of the opinion of your fellow jurors or for the mere purpose of returning a 23 verdict.

Remember at all times, you are the judges of the 25 facts. Your duty is to decide whether the Government has

1 proved the Defendant beyond a reasonable doubt. When you go to $2 \parallel$ the jury room, the first thing that you should do is select one of your number as your foreperson who will help to guide your 4 deliberations, and will speak for you here in the courtroom.

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The verdict form has been prepared for your convenience. The foreperson will write the unanimous answer of the jury in the space provided for each count of the indictment, either guilty or not guilty. At the conclusion of your deliberations, the foreperson should date and sign the 10 verdict.

And so what you do not have on your -- with your copy is a copy of the verdict form. When you go back into the jury room, Ms. Lerma's going to bring in the actual verdict form. There will only be one. And this one is two pages. About a page and a half. And it says verdict form at the top.

It's really simple. It says answer not quilty or quilty. And then it says Count 1, we the jury find that Defendant Martin Renteria is, and there's a blank. Underneath it says not quilty or quilty. The foreperson will write the words not guilty or the word guilty into that blank, whichever the unanimous verdict of the jury is. And then it says of the offense charged in Count 1 of the indictment.

Count 2 does the same thing. We the jury find that Defendant Martin Renteria is blank, not guilty or guilty, of 25 the offense charged in Count 2 of the indictment. Count 3, we 1 the jury find that Defendant Martin Renteria is blank, not 2 quilty or quilty, of the offense charged in Count 3 of the indictment. Count 4, we the jury find that Defendant Martin 4 Renteria is blank, write in not guilty or guilty, of the 5 offense charged in Count 4 of the indictment.

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Again, not guilty or guilty is written in there by the foreperson, whatever the unanimous verdict of the jury is, whichever it is. And then there's a special interrogatory on the second and final page. If the Defendant -- if you find the 10∥ Defendant Martin Renteria guilty of the crimes charged in Count 1 and/or Count 4, answer was or was not in this blank.

And it says we the jury unanimously agree by proof 13 beyond a reasonable doubt that prior to committing the conduct charged in Counts 1 and/or 4, the Defendant Martin Renteria blank, write in. The foreperson writes in was or was not 16 convicted of an offense in Nueces County, Texas, in which a 17 minor under the age of 17 was a victim.

For the purpose of this question, convicted means 19 that a court has sentenced the Defendant for the crime. And 20 minor means an individual under the age of 17. So the word was 21 or was not, whichever the unanimous decision of the jury is, if those two -- if either of those two counts were -- he was found 23 quilty on those two counts.

Then the foreperson will date and sign the verdict 25 form. Then the foreperson will take those two sheets of the 1 verdict form, place them in a large envelope. You're going to $2 \parallel$ have several large envelopes back there. Place it in a large 3 envelope and seal that envelope.

The foreperson then will keep hold of the envelope, 5 but will let the court security officer standing outside the jury room door that the jury has reached a verdict. The CSO will tell us, we'll get everybody back in here before we bring you in. And when you come in, the foreperson, whoever you decide the foreperson to be, will bring in, will come in 10 carrying that envelope.

With that, the Court's going to recognize Ms. Bove to 12 begin the -- I guess the opening of the closing arguments.

Ms. Bove? Yes, sir? Lights, you want them off the whole time?

MR. BERRY: Yes.

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THE COURT: Okay.

CLOSING ARGUMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT

May it please the Court. MS. BOVE:

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am, thank you.

MS. BOVE: Counsel, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, 20 on behalf of myself and my co-counsel, we thank you for your service. We started out this trial, Ms. Monica Davis told --Daniels, excuse me, told us what we anticipated evidence was going to show. Then we showed you the evidence. Now we're going to wrap it up all for you.

We got four counts here. The Judge just read you the

1 indictment. Count 1, production of child pornography. Count 2 2, production of child pornography while being required to 3 register as a sex offender. Count 3, possession of child 4 pornography. Count 4, sex trafficking of a minor.

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We'll start with Count 1, production. First, the 6 Defendant used the minor to engage in a sexually explicit conduct. Let's do the easy stuff first. Sexually explicit. 8 You've seen 6.5. Sexually explicit. You've seen 6.1, 6.2, all of them sexually explicit.

Second, the Defendant acted with the purpose of 11 producing a visual depiction. Third, a visual depiction was produced using materials that have been mailed, shipped, or transported in or affecting interstate commerce. I'm not going to play you the video again. I'm not going to make you watch 15 that.

I am going to show you the redacted image. You can 17 tell here, it's sexually explicit. You can tell there's a visual depiction. You can tell he's a minor. I am going to ask you to listen to it.

(Audio played at 11:51 a.m. to 11:51 a.m.)

MS. BOVE: Are you recording me. No, no, I'm not. 22 Yes, I am. It's the purpose. We've seen a lot of evidence that Victim-1 [redacted]'s a minor. The judge told you, you're permitted to draw such reasonable inferences as you feel are 25 justified in light of common experience. You do not have to

1 check your common sense at the door. You saw Victim-1 $2 \parallel [redacted]$. You heard from his parents, you heard from Norma. 3 No doubt that that's Victim-1 [redacted] in the video.

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Now we turn to the Defendant. Is it the Defendant in 5 the video? Well, it's found on his phone. Told you it's his phone. It was made on his phone. You heard Mr. Ali tell you it's made on this phone. He told you, the Defendant told you it took place in his house.

Then you heard the testimony of Norma Madrid. 10 \parallel has known the Defendant over a decade. She has -- excuse me. 11 Not over a decade, but about seven years. He has lived with 12 her, they've talked on the phone countless times. She told you 13 that she listened to that video three times. Three times. She wanted to confirm it was the Defendant. She could not believe 15 it. Three times. And when she stood on that stand under oath, 16 she told you not a doubt in her mind that's the Defendant's 17 voice.

You heard Father of Victim-1 [redacted] state on that 19 stand and tell you the same thing. He listened to that voice, 20 he told you it's the Defendant. Same thing with Stepmother of 21 Victim-1 [redacted].

Then we have the visual evidence. So what you see on 23 the left is a screenshot of 6.2. What you see on the right is 24 a search warrant photo that we showed you. When you zoom in on 25 the search warrant photo, what do you see? Same black shoes.

 $1 \parallel$ Not the only pair of black shoes the Defendant has. Here's 2 another one from the search warrant videos.

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And what do we see in the production video? We've $4 \parallel$ got the white sock, the blue sock, the red sandals, the black 5 shoes. Same picture. White sock, blue sock, red sandals, 6 black shoes. There's the Defendant. That's the excerpt from the production video. Defendant told you that's him holding his phone. There's Victim-1 [redacted]. Blue sock, white sock, red sandals.

Victim-1 [redacted]'s got no shirt on. Blue sock, 11 white sock, red sandals. There's the Defendant. Defendant 12 told you that's not his penis. But he did tell you the one on the right is. It's his couch, his living room. Told you not his penis, looked different. So you look.

Oh, what else do we see here? There's that black 16 shoe. And what you're looking at here is the image that the 17 Defendant told you he texted to somebody else. There's that $18 \parallel$ black shoe. You compare the penises. Pay attention to the 19 circumcision scars. Look at the head of the penis.

You want to know what the Defendant was doing on 21 October 4th when the video was produced? Take a look at 22 Exhibit 14. Look at Pages 765 through 788. That's the date of 23 the production of the video. He text Norma. You heard him on 24 the stand, he said he's texting Norma. Search for a BMX bike, 25 told you he searched for a BMX bike for Victim-1 [redacted].

The production of the video happens. He texts Chris 2 Villa. You're looking at it here. Here's an excerpt of 14. 3 Video's produced on 4:53 p.m., 4:19 p.m., searching for Dick's 4 Sporting Goods bikes. BMX bike, same bike. You heard the 5 testimony from Mr. Haislip.

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Now let's deal with interstate commerce. You heard the instruction, cell phone equals faculty -- facility of interstate commerce. Saw this picture. Manufactured in Vietnam. We are not in Vietnam. It got here somehow.

Turning to 2260(a), Count 2. Find the Defendant 11 produced child pornography. That's Count 1, we just went through it. Second one, he was registered to commit -- he was committed Count 1, and he was required to register as a sex offender. Sat on that stand, told you he was required to 15 register as a sex offender.

But if you needed more, you have the testimony of 17 Detective Wendy Welch. You've got documents in Exhibit 2, 18 shows his sex offender registry documents. We didn't spend any 19 time on documents for Exhibit 3, but they're in evidence, and those are the conviction documents for the victim, Victim-3 [redacted].

We're on to Count 3, possession. First, the 23 Defendant knowingly produced visual depiction of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct. You've seen the sexually explicit conduct, you've seen the visual depiction, 1 you've seen the minor.

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Let's go to knowingly possessed. We're going to go 3 to affecting interstate commerce. Minor. Here we are. $4 \parallel$ is on the Defendant's phone. We're not going to watch the 5 video again. I'm showing you the redacted image. It's on the Defendant's phone. That's the location. Mr. Ali testified where it's from. It says forensic analysis that found this.

This is the thumbnail. You remember Mr. Ali's testimony about how thumbnails are generated? Two thumbnails 10 \parallel in this case. First thumbnail generated about an hour and a 11 half after the video was produced. What does that mean? 12 Somebody went into the gallery. That's how it's generated.

Second thumbnail produced on October 21st. Somebody 14 watched the video. It's not the day Norma watches the video. 15 You heard Norma's testimony. That was October 24th.

Then the Defendant said on that stand, he told you, 17 those are his Telegram groups. You heard the kind of contact 18 that came in through the exhibits of what was happening on 19 Telegram. Then you saw the two images that were on the 20 Defendant's phone.

And you heard Mr. Ali's testimony that images are only saved to the phone if viewed. And now we're going to look at those images. You've got minors depicted in sexually explicit conduct. These are on the Defendant's phone.

We're on to Count 4, sex trafficking. First, the

1 Defendant knowingly recruited, patronized, and solicited by any 2 means Victim-1 [redacted]. Second, the Defendant committed 3 such act knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that the $4\parallel$ person had not attained the age of 18 years old, and would be 5 cause to engage in commercial sex acts. And third, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce. You saw Victim-1 [redacted]. Is he 18? Heard his testimony, you know his date of birth.

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Commercial sex, what does that mean? You got an 10∥ instruction on that. Commercial sex does not mean I give you 11 \parallel \$100, you perform a sex act on me. Commercial sex means any 12 sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or 13 received by any person. Look at the commercial sex. 4/19, BMX 14 bike searched for. 4/43, video produced.

What we're looking at on the left, that's from the 16 Defendant's phone. He told you he took those pictures. What 17 we're looking at on the right, that's the receipt. \$410.39. 18∥Went to Chuck E. Cheese. He used his Visa debit card to pay 19 for it. Brought Victim-1 [redacted]. He won a gumball 20 machine.

We've got the Wal-Mart, interstate chain, national 22 chain. Buys the hoverboard and the cart. Pays with his Visa debit card. There's Victim-1 [redacted] on that hoverboard and 24 cart. He's got the Nike shoes. He's got the chain. They've 25 \parallel got the charge for the chain.

And remember what Victim-1 [redacted] told you. $2 \parallel \text{Defendant parked the car at a gas station.}$ Defendant told him he had more stuff that Victim-1 [redacted] could do for money, 4 but it was personal. And what did Victim-1 [redacted] show $5 \parallel \text{you}$? The hand gesture. That remind you of anything?

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Let's add up the total value of everything we've just gone through. We've got the hoverboard. It's \$197.94. We've got the chain, \$64.80. BMX bike, \$410.39. Don't even know how much the Nike shoes are. Chuck E Cheese, \$30.40. \$703.60. 10 This happened between October 2nd and October 25th.

\$703.60 in 23 days for an 11-year-old boy to wash 12 your car, mow your lawn, clean your house? How much does a car was cost? Well, you heard the Defendant. He sat on the stand, told you -- that's him saying in the video you pay \$16 for this? Again, you have the instruction, common sense.

You want to, go back and listen to what Victim-1 [redacted] says in Government's Exhibit 11.20. That's the \$16. And you heard the testimony from Father of Victim-1 [redacted] and from Stepmother of Victim-1 [redacted]. They saw that car. It was dirty. You've seen evidence of the Defendant washing his own car in that time period.

Means or facilities of interstate commerce such as 23 telephones, the internet, or whether this conduct substantially affected the interstate commerce by virtue of the fact that the purchased items that had moved into interstate commerce. You

1 saw the lube. You saw the inspection on the -- inscription on 2 the lube. Not made in Texas. That's the same lube that 3 Victim-1 [redacted] sat in here and told you about the 4 Defendant applying to his penis to try to insert his penis into 5 Victim-1 [redacted]'s anus.

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You have the testimony from the individual who owns 7 Payne's Bikes. That bike the Defendant bought for Victim-1 [redacted] was not made in Texas. You aw the use of the Defendant's cell phone to get permission to keep Victim-1 10 [redacted] at his house. He's texting his parents. You hear 11 the Defendant let Victim-1 [redacted] use his phone to watch 12 TikTok. Victim-1 [redacted] told you that. Used the internet on the phone to show Victim-1 [redacted] the bike he was going to buy him, went to national chain stores like Wal-Mart, Walgreens, Chuck E. Cheese to buy these items.

Here's the lube. It's where it's made. It's where 17 | it's distributed. Here are the text messages. What time does 18 Victim-1 [redacted] have to be home? He needs to be home by 8. 19 Victim-1 [redacted] told you that the Defendant put on 20 pornography to show him boy-on-boy, girl-on-girl. Defendant testified this is his, his TV. He searched those things on 22 this Exhibit.

You've got the BMX bike. Again, not made in Texas. 24 Got all of these multinational places. We've got Visa, 25 Walgreens, Wal-Mart, Chuck E. Cheeses. Defendant's 5.5.

1 You've seen all the evidence, you've seen all the facts, you 2 have all the law. We ask you to do justice here and provide guilty on all counts.

> THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Bove.

Mr. Velasquez?

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CLOSING ARGUMENT BY THE DEFENSE

MR. VELASQUEZ: May it please the Court.

THE COURT: Counsel.

MR. VELASQUEZ: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury. 10 First of all, I too would like to thank you for your attention 11 \parallel through this trial. I know it's been a difficult trial to 12 watch. But there are four things that would give you pause in I will give you four reasons to pause as to 13 this trial. 14 whether Martin Renteria is guilty or not guilty.

The first one that would cause you pause is the fact 16 that they tested Victim-1 [redacted]. They took swabs of 17 Victim-1 [redacted] for DNA. And when they did that, none of

Mr. Renteria's DNA was found on -- or none of Mr.

19 Renteria's DNA was found, or accumulated from Victim-1 20 [redacted]. So that's one thing.

Then you have Mr. Renteria's phone. It was not 22 tested for DNA. It was not dusted for fingerprints. 23 don't know who all handled that phone. And there was testimony 24 that at Mr. Renteria's house there were innumerous individuals 25 that would come and go at that house. And there was no

1 investigation, no checking to see if there was anyone else who 2 had access to that phone.

There was several people who had access, that came 4 out in the testimony. And in addition to that, they had access 5 to the passcode. So there were several individuals who had access to that phone and could have been involved in that 7 video.

Now, we're not pointing the finger at anyone specific. We just don't know who is in that video. You had 10 \parallel Mr. Renteria testify, and he stated it wasn't him. So it's up 11 \parallel to you, of course, the credibility of Mr. Renteria's testimony. 12 But based on all of these things, the fact that Mr. Renteria's 13 DNA was not found on Victim-1 [redacted], his phone was not tested, there were several people who handled the phone who 15 could have been involved with that video. And you had Mr. 16 Renteria's testimony.

Based on these things, we would ask, we would contend 18 that there's a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of Mr. Renteria. And we would ask that you find him not guilty. Thank you.

> THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Berry?

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CLOSING ARGUMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT

So this is boiling down to there wasn't MR. BERRY: 25 DNA, like this is an episode of CSI and we failed to give you 1 the DNA. And, therefore, he must not be guilty.

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But, of course, remember the testimony and the 3 testimony of their DNA expert they put on the stand. What did 4 he say about that DNA, and what were the likelihood of finding 5 DNA that was swabbed on October 27th after that man tried to 6 anally rape that boy more than 72 hours before.

You heard the witness testify that after 24 to 48 8 hours, highly unlikely to find such a thing. In fact, there was no DNA out of the boy when they swabbed him himself, not 10 \parallel even his own DNA. Of course, they touched him, and that just shows you what -- how sort of ephemeral DNA is, how difficult 12 it is to capture sometimes.

And using that lubricant reduces the chances that it's going to be found there, and all that sort of stuff. Right? You heard that testimony. I think it was -- you can judge it for yourself. It was pretty clear that the probabilities of finding that at that point in time were highly 18 unlikely.

But are we really going to sit here and evaluate the 20 specter of this DNA that is missing when we had a video, video 21 evidence that a sexual assault occurred? Like, that's not a 22 question. It's not in question whether the sexual assault occurred. It did. We don't have DNA from it. Are we going to 24 believe the lack of DNA off of a q-tip swab off of a child 25 taking at a hospital days and weeks later, or are we going to

1 believe our own eyes in the video?

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I think you have plenty of evidence to support that 3 it's clearly Victim-1 [redacted] and it's clearly that man. 4 This is a man who told you that he lied in college over a petty 5 thing because he wanted to get to class. And who did he throw under the bus that time? Right? It was his brother I think he said. Threw his brother under the bus, gave him his name, and lied under oath at that time.

If he'd lie about something that small, do you think 10∥ he'd throw someone else under the bus? Chris Villa, you think 11 he'd throw that man under the bus? That poor guy gets called 12 in here and says hey, this guy says you're a pedophile. If 13 he'll lie when he's in his 20s about getting to class and throw his brother under the bus, do you think he'll lie about this 15 somewhat close friend and accuse him of that? And the answer of course is yes, he will. That's what he does.

Why did he do it back then? Why did he lie that time about the insurance thing and give him the other name? Because he's trying to save himself, because it was more convenient for Because it was good for him.

He's lying now for the same reason. He does not want 22 to accept responsibility for what he has done to not just Victim-1 [redacted] but to Victim-2 [redacted], too, and 24 Victim-3 [redacted]. Pled quilty. Stood up in court. 25 under oath I did it. But now here before you, ladies and

1 gentlemen, not really. Didn't do it. Just kidding. Oops, my 2 bad. Sorry about lying in front of that judge.

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But don't worry, not lying in front of this judge and $4 \parallel$ you good people. I just lied then. I lied then when in my $5 \parallel 20$ s, I lied under oath in court when I stood up and pled quilty. But trust me, not lying now.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is your opportunity. This is your opportunity to hold that man accountable for his actions.

THE COURT: If you need to communicate with me during 11 your deliberations, the foreperson should write the message and give it to the court security officer. I'll either reply to you in writing, or bring you back into court to answer your 14 message.

Bear in mind that you're never to reveal to any 16 person, not even to the Court, how the jury stands numerically or otherwise on any count of the indictment until after you've 18 reached a unanimous verdict.

As you deliberate, we're going to have to say goodbye 20 to our alternates who we could not have done this without. we appreciate them. I'm going to ask Mr. Davis and Ms. Russell if you would retire in a moment with the jury. If you have anything in the jury room, collect those items and come on out. And I'll meet you out here at the east end of the hallway. 25 like to visit with you for just a few minutes privately. I'll

1 give you a certificate of appreciation, as well.

With that, you now may take your notebooks with you 3 if you so choose. You don't have to if you don't want to. 4 Let's rise for this jury as they retire to deliberate. 5 you.

(Jury out at 12:13 p.m.)

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THE COURT: Let's have a seat. Outside the presence of the jury. Mr. Berry, anything further you need to take up before we --

MR. BERRY: No, Your Honor. I owe Ms. Lerma the 11 contraband exhibits.

> THE COURT: Okay.

I had given her a thumb drive with non-MR. BERRY: 14 contraband. She went and loaded it on the jurors. I've now 15 asked for that back, and I'm going to put the contraband on it 16 so she can go load it directly onto the jury's computer back 17 there for their evidence review. And then the Court does what 18 it does at that point.

THE COURT: Thank you. From the Defense, anything we 20 need to put on the record?

MR. COLTON: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: We're good?

MR. COLTON: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. If you leave the area, make 25 \parallel sure we can get you back here in five or ten minutes, please.

Thank you all.

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(Recess at 12:14 p.m./Reconvened at 1:44 p.m.)

(Outside the presence of the jury; defendant present)

THE COURT: Outside the presence of the jury, and $5 \parallel \text{Mr. Renteria}$ is here along with all the attorneys.

We've got a jury note, Mr. Renteria, and I've talked to the attorneys together for both sides at the same time. the jury question was, we need more explanation of the special interrogatory form. And that's that second, the very last page 10 \parallel of the instructions or second page of the verdict form. And it says, we need more explanation of the special interrogatory form. What are we answering "was" or "was not" for? And I've talked to the attorneys. Our plan is that we'll bring the jury back in here.

I'll dim the lights in a minute so that we've got up on the screen just a copy of that second and the last page, that final page, the verdict form. It says special 18 interrogatory.

And Mr. Renteria, it's important that I give then 20 something, I guess, but I don't want to comment at all on, and give anything outside of what they already have. And so your attorneys and attorneys for the Government have agreed that I can read this form to them as they read it. So perhaps they're 24 \parallel not all holding -- they only have one copy in the jury room, so 25 they're likely not all looking at it at the same time maybe.

1 And so this way they can look at it at the same time as I read 2 | it to them. And when I read it to them before, they weren't looking at it. So perhaps this will help. It's really not any 4 explanation of it.

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What I think I will do is I'll read it through once 6 with the word "was" in there, and then read it through once with the words "was not" in there, so they can see it both ways. It's totally up to them. And I'm going to give them -send them a jury note back in with them basically saying, you $10 \parallel$ have your instructions; please continue to deliberate. And 11 we'll leave it at that.

Mr. Colton, is that satisfactory with the Defense, or anything you want me to vary from that from what I've just said?

MR. COLTON: That's fine, Your Honor. We don't have 16 any objection.

> Mr. Berry, does that sound --THE COURT:

The only thing I was thinking of, since MR. BERRY: 19 we talked back there, Your Honor, is whether it's worth -- you 20 know, because we've got some "and/ors" in here, and making it clear to them that one, they only need to answer this if they find them guilty on Count 1 or Count 4. They don't have to find him guilty on both to answer this, and that that's the only reason they're here. For example, if they found him not 25 guilty on both counts, you don't need to answer this question.

1 But if you found him quilty on 1 or 4, then go to this page and 2 answer it was or was not, and it doesn't have to be guilty on 3 both to answer this.

> THE COURT: I see.

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MR. BERRY: That's the only thing that I thought 6 might be --

> THE COURT: Helpful.

MR. BERRY: -- something of an explanation. really not adding to anything, but it's just, we tried to reduce the verbiage by not having a whole long string of things here. I think that might be helpful, but that's the only suggestion I would make.

THE COURT: It might be.

Mr. Colton?

MR. OGDEN: You know, Your Honor --

THE COURT: Or Mr. Ogden?

-- I mean, as I look at this, it's not MR. OGDEN: 18 clear to me that if you were to read this and say the 19 Government hasn't met their burden to prove the enhancement, 20 that you would say "was not." Because it says "We unanimously agree by proof beyond a reasonable doubt," either "was" or "was not," sort of implying that "was not" needs to be proven by reasonable doubt. I don't think that was the Government's intent, but I -- I mean, maybe some sort of instruction, just 25 like the reasonable doubt instruction. Or I guess I didn't see 1 that ambiguity until this question came.

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THE COURT: Back on Page 2 where it says, "defines 3 what a reasonable doubt is," or?

MR. OGDEN: Yes, sir, just it the special -- oh, oh, 5 as to what -- I don't have it in front of me, Your Honor, but 6 it would be the -- if the Government has not met their burden, that you'd have to say not guilty, whatever that type of instruction is.

MR. BERRY: The only other suggestion I would make --10 \parallel and this would be a little bit more unusual -- obviously this 11 was available to the defense. I see what he's pointing out 12 now. What his concern is is that we're asking the jury to find 13 beyond a reasonable doubt that he was not convicted of an offense there. And so he's suggesting that it's a burdenshifting issue.

The only solution I see to doing that would be to 17 reword this altogether to say:

> "We, the jury, unanimously agree by proof beyond a reasonable doubt that prior to committing the conduct charged in Counts I and/or IV, the defendant, Mark Renteria, was convicted for an offense in Nueces County, Texas, in which a minor under the age of 17 was a victim," and then a box underneath there that says "yes" or "no."

And if they don't find by proof beyond a reasonable

 $1 \parallel$ doubt that he was convicted of that, then they would check 2 "no," and that would not be a finding that they had to find 3 beyond a reasonable doubt that he was not convicted, and $4\parallel$ instead it would be saying, "yes, we find beyond a reasonable 5 doubt that he was convicted." And if they don't find beyond a 6 reasonable doubt, then the answer is "no."

THE COURT: And that way you're not shifting the burden to the Defendant?

MR. BERRY: That's the only suggestion I can make 10 that addresses counsel's issue now.

MR. OGDEN: I think we can stipulate to that being 12 there. I hate to change it, something that they've already gotten. Again, I only just see this ambiguity because of the note.

THE COURT: Right. Me, too.

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If you all agree on that, I'm happy to give a 17 | supplemental.

MR. BERRY: Just pull that interrogatory out and give 19 them a new one?

THE COURT: Yeah, put another special interrogatory in. And we can type it up and you can look at it, and see if you all want to do that or not. Okay, let us type it up, at least, and then you all can decide yes or no.

MR. BERRY: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I think that's a pretty good suggestion,

1 Mr. Ogden. I just wish I'd seen it earlier. Like you said, I only saw it because they had the question. 3 All right. We'll work on that. We'll stand in 4 recess just a few minutes. 5 Marshal? 6 (Recess at 1:51 p.m./Reconvened at 2:03 p.m.) 7 (Outside the presence of the jury; defendant present) 8 THE COURT: We are outside the presence of the jury, 9 and Mr. Renteria is present. 10 Ms. Means is going to give you a copy of what I 11 proposed to substitute for the original special interrogatory. 12 MR. BERRY: Thank you. 13 And I'll bring them in and read it to THE COURT: them, just tell them by agreement of the parties, we're going 15 \parallel to substitute that. And then when Ms. Lerma takes it in to them, she'll come back with the old form, right? 17 MS. LERMA: Yes, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: That one page. 19 Mr. Berry, any objection? 20 MR. BERRY: I think that's fine, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Mr. Ogden? Your Honor, I think this does clear up 22 MR. OGDEN: that ambiguity. 23 24 Okay. I'm sorry I didn't see it earlier. THE COURT:

And I apologize, too, Your Honor.

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MR. OGDEN:

THE COURT: I was telling Ms. Means, I think if I'd 1 $2 \parallel$ just gone with what we have typically done before, I would have done it this way, but I did it, and we all agreed that it was fine. So this particular jury just happened to have an issue 5 with it, I guess. 6 All right, Mr. --? 7 MR. OGDEN: And then the only --8 THE COURT: Yeah? 9 MR. BERRY: Sorry. Then the only other thing would 10 | be I would think it would be worth saying, that -- I noticed you changed it from "and/or" to just "or," which I think is probably fine as well, just to sort of emphasize to them that when they get here, if you find guilty on I or IV; if you don't, then you don't have to answer this. 15 THE COURT: Is it okay for me to say that? MR. BERRY: Oh, I think so. 16 17 THE COURT: Mr. Ogden, are you okay if I say that? Saying that if he's --18 MR. OGDEN: 19 THE COURT: You only can do this if it's -- if you find him guilty on I or IV. 21 MR. BERRY: Or IV. THE COURT: 22 That's what I said. I just didn't say it very loud. I or IV. 23 24 MR. OGDEN: I guess, to me, if --

It already says it.

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THE COURT:

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MR. OGDEN: I know.
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             THE COURT: I hate to -- I hate to say it again.
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             MR. OGDEN: Yeah, that's -- that's where I'm coming
         It's not that that's really a legal objection.
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  just --
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             THE COURT: That's fine. I think that's fine.
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   won't do that.
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             MR. OGDEN: Okay, thank you, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Mr. Renteria, do you understand?
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             MR. RENTERIA: Yes.
             THE COURT: We're just going to substitute -- we're
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12 just going to substitute this one page for that page.
   Hopefully that helps them, however that may be. None of us
   knows, none of us, including the Court, know.
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             Yeah, let's take that down.
             MR. OGDEN:
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                         Oh.
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             THE COURT:
                        None of us knows where they are at this
18 point, and so we'll -- we'll bring them in and do that.
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             MR. COLTON: Can we just put it up there?
             THE COURT: Yeah, sure, you can, that's fine.
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   don't see any big deal with that.
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             All right, let's bring the jury in.
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        (Jury in at 2:06 p.m.)
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             THE COURT: Please be seated, thank you.
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             Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, the Court's
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1 received your note. which says "We need more explanation of the 2 special interrogatory form. What are we answering 'was' or 3 \ 'was not' for?" The Court's response is going to be very $4 \parallel \text{simple}$. The parties have come to an agreement to submit a -- $5\parallel$ or substitute a different special interrogatory. It's the same 6 special interrogatory; it's worded differently, which will 7 hopefully help you.

I'm going to read it to you, and then when you go back in, Ms. Lerma is going to come in immediately with you, 10∥ substituting the new -- the special interrogatory we're substituting in and taking the old one. And this way it will -- it's the same thing. It's just worded differently. have it up on the screen. We're going to hit the lights -part of the lights here so that you can look at it as I read it to you.

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"Special interrogatory. If you find the defendant, Martin Renteria, quilty of the crime charged in Count 1 or Count 4, please answer the following. Do you unanimously agree by proof beyond a reasonable doubt that prior to committing the conduct charged in Count 1 or Count 4, the defendant, Martin Renteria, was convicted for an offense in Nueces County, Texas, in which a minor under the age of 17 was a victim." The foreperson would check "yes" or "no," whatever

25 the unanimous verdict is. And again, the same statement as was

1 on the other one. "For purposes of this question, convicted 2 means that a court has sentenced the defendant for the crime, 3 and minor means an individual under the age of 17." So that's $4 \parallel$ worded a little differently. It's -- like I said, parties have 5 agreed to submit this to you as a substitute special 6 interrogatory in hopes that that will clarify any discussion.

Meanwhile, you have all your evidence. You have all the evidence. You have your instructions, and I'll ask you to retire and deliberate, continue deliberations. Thank you.

Let's rise for the jury, please.

(Jury out at 2:09 p.m.))

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THE COURT: Be seated, please. Outside the presence 13 of the jury.

Mr. Berry, anything more you want to take up?

MR. BERRY: No, sir.

Mr. Ogden or Mr. --THE COURT:

MR. COLTON: No, Your Honor, and thank you for the 18 Court's indulgence on that issue.

THE COURT: Thank you, all. I appreciate you all 20 assisting and coming to the conclusion. We'll see if it helps or not. We'll be in recess. I don't know if we want to stick around for a few minutes.

Oh, and happy Marine Corps birthday.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: You don't look 246 years old.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I hide it well. 1 2 THE COURT: You hide it very well. 3 Who else, Shannon is a Marine? Do we have anybody else? Anybody else a Marine? No? I didn't say former Marine, 5 because you're always a Marine, right? 6 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Right. 7 THE COURT: Once a Marine, always a Marine. 8 Marine? 9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Army. 10 THE COURT: Army, well, I'm talking Marine Corps. (Recess at 2:11 p.m./Reconvened at 3:07 p.m.) 11 12 (Outside the presence of the jury; defendant present) 13 THE COURT: We're back in session. We're outside the presence of the jury. Mr. Renteria is back here with us. 15 attorneys are all here. 16 I've been informed that the jury has a verdict. Ι 17 will tell you, the first note they sent out was signed by the 18∥ jury foreperson. It was not numbered, so Ms. Lerma put a 1 on 19 it as far as the note. The second one didn't have a number or 20 was signed. It wasn't signed, either. So this one wasn't signed; the first one was. So obviously they left that signature alone. She put number 2 on that just so we can keep 23 track of it. 2.4 Any objection to that from the Defense?

MR. OGDEN: No, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: I don't know what else we could do to 2 keep track of that.

So the jury has got a verdict. We're going to bring $4 \parallel$ the jury back in. No matter what the jury verdict is, let me 5 be clear. There will be no response. Put on your best poker 6 face, everyone, because you'll be removed. If I can remove you, you'll be removed. If you're part of the trial, then I'll deal with you later, but no public display of any emotion, please. And we'll have them back in here.

And let's rise for this jury.

(Jury in at 3:09 p.m.)

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THE COURT: Thank you, please be seated.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, I have been 14 informed that the jury has reached a verdict.

Speaking through your foreperson, if you would stand, 16 ma'am. Is that correct? Has the jury reached a unanimous 17 verdict in this case?

JURY FOREPERSON: Yes.

THE COURT: All right, that answer being yes, if 20 you'll hand that to the Court's security officer. Thank you, ma'am. Have a seat.

The Defendant will please rise.

23 THE CLERK: In MO:20-CR-35 United States of America 24 vs. Martin Renteria.

Verdict form, Count 1. We, the jury, find that

1 defendant, Martin Renteria, is quilty of the offense charged in 2 Count 1 of the indictment.

Count 2. We, the jury, find that defendant, Martin 4 Renteria, is quilty of the offense charged in Count 2 of the 5 indictment.

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Count 3. We, jury, find that defendant, Martin Renteria, is guilty of the offense charged in Count 3 of the indictment.

Count 4. We, the jury, find that defendant, Martin $10 \parallel$ Renteria, is guilty of the offense charged in Count 4 of the indictment.

Special interrogatory. Do you unanimously agree by 13 proof beyond a reasonable doubt that prior to committing the 14 conduct charged in Count 1 or Count 4, the Defendant, Martin 15 Renteria, was convicted of an offense in Nueces County, Texas, 16 in which a minor under the age of 17 was a victim? Answer, 17 yes.

Signed by the foreperson of the jury, today's date.

THE COURT: Thank you. You may be seated.

Mr. Colton, does the defense wish -- Mr. Ogden, does 21 the defense wish the Court to poll the jury?

MR. OGDEN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, the Defense has 25 requested that the Court poll the jury. So I'm going to ask

1 you a question. I'll ask it one time, and your answer will be 2 yes or no. Does the jury's verdict reflect your individual 3 verdict? Does your individual verdict, your personal verdict, 4 what the jury's unanimous verdict is that was just read? $5 \parallel You'll$ stay seated. Ms. Lerma will call you out by number. Ms. Lerma? 6 7 THE CLERK: Juror number 1? 8 THE COURT: Yes or no? 9 JUROR NO. 1: What is the question? 10 THE COURT: Does your personal verdict, is it 11 reflected by the jury's verdict? JUROR NO. 1: Yes. 12 13 THE COURT: Do you agree with the jury's verdict? JUROR NO. 1: Yes. 14 15 THE COURT: Number 2? THE CLERK: Juror Number 2? 16 17 JUROR NO. 2: Yes. THE CLERK: Juror Number 3 18 JUROR NO. 3: Yes. 19 20 THE CLERK: Juror Number 4? 21 JUROR NO. 4: Yes. THE CLERK: Juror Number 5? 22 23 JUROR NO. 5: Yes. THE CLERK: Juror Number 6? 24 25 JUROR NO. 6: Yes.

THE CLERK: Juror Number 7?

JUROR NO. 7: Yes.

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THE CLERK: Juror Number 8?

JUROR NO. 8: Yes.

THE CLERK: Juror Number 9?

JUROR NO. 9: Yes.

THE CLERK: Juror Number 10?

JUROR NO. 10: Yes.

THE CLERK: Juror Number 11?

JUROR NO. 11: Yes.

THE CLERK: Juror Number 12?

JUROR NO. 12: Yes.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, your obligation is completed, and you're released from your oath. That means you can speak with anyone you want to about the case. That also means you can speak with absolutely no one, if you'd rather not 18 speak about the case. That's totally up to you, no matter who asks. We thank you very much for your service. I'm going to 20 ask you to retire one more time for me and wait for me for a 21 few minutes. I have a little bit of business to do with the lawyers. Within two to three minutes I'll be back there in the jury room with you. I'll speak with you privately behind 24 closed doors for just a few minutes as long as you want to talk 25 to me, and then we'll be done, okay?

With that, let's rise for this jury as they retire 2 for the final time.

Thank you.

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(Jury excused at 3:13 p.m.)

THE COURT: Please be seated. The jury having 6 returned the verdict of quilty, Mr. Renteria, the Court will set your sentencing hearing for February 11, 2022 at 9:00 here in this courtroom.

In the meantime, I'm going to refer the case to the 10 U.S. Attorney's Office. They're going to prepare a presentence 11 \parallel investigation report. You'll have input in the making of that 12 report. Your attorney's going to shepherd you, guide you through that process. Your attorney then will receive a copy of the report well before your sentencing hearing. He'll very 15 carefully go through that. He'll go through it; he'll share information from it with you, and then he'll file objections if there are objections he's able to file on your behalf to the 18 report.

The Government has the same right to do that, as 20 well. If there are objections from either party that remain 21 unresolved at the time of your sentencing, then we'll take those up at your sentencing hearing and I'll make those decisions. I'll tell you what I find the guideline range to be in your case at that point after I determine what they are, and 25 then I'll, of course, hear from your attorney who will speak on

1 your behalf.

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But you have the right, and you'll have the 3 opportunity to speak to me as well, as will victims if they choose to do so at that hearing. And then I'll sentence you after all that's wrapped up before that hearing is over.

Do you have any questions, Mr. Renteria?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: All right, thank you very much.

Mr. Berry, anything further on behalf of the Government today?

> No, thank you, Your Honor. Thank you. MR. BERRY:

THE COURT: Mr. Ogden?

No, Your Honor, thank you. MR. OGDEN:

THE COURT: Thank you very much. Well-tried case. 15 appreciate everybody's hard work, and you guys were kind of on warp speed to think that we could get this trial done this quickly. I appreciate it, but I think it was very well done. It was just efficient, and I thank you.

Mr. Renteria, I remand you to the custody of the 20 United States Marshals to await your sentencing. Good luck to you then. I know you got a lot of things going on between now and then, so we'll see you back here then.

And we'll be in recess just briefly.

(Proceedings concluded at 3:16 p.m.)

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CERTIFICATION

2 We, DIPTI PATEL, MICHELLE ROGAN, and PHYLLIS 3 SULLIVAN, court approved transcribers, certify that the 4 foregoing is a correct transcript from the official electronic 5 sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled 6 matter, and to the best of our ability. 7 8 /s/ Dipti Patel 9 DIPTI PATEL, CET-997

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11 /s/ Michelle Rogan

12 MICHELLE ROGAN

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14 /s/ Phyllis Sullivan

15 PHYLLIS SULLIVAN

16 LIBERTY TRANSCRIPTS DATE: January 3, 2022

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